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Soviet Maintains Opposition to U.S. Space Research

By Bernard Gwertzman maining before President Ronald New York Times Service. WASHINGTON - A high-

ranking Reagan administration of-ficial has said that Soviet negotiators have continued to insist on a ban on scientific research into space defense weapons even though Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had seemed to hint publicly two months ago that such research might be agreed to.

In discussing the difficulties of

finding common ground with the Russians with only a few days re-



Paul Quiles

France Seeks Arm to Evade how to handle the question of research and that in the end, the decision was made to try and draw Space Radar

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service PARIS - France will launch an intensive effort to develop nuclear missiles capable of penetrating possible future Soviet space-based systems of defense, Paul Quiles, the

THIRD HAT DIVAL HERALD TRIKE

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defense minister, said Tuesday. In a speech at the National Institute for Defense Studies, Mr. Quiles said that the anticipated deelopment of anti-missile shields now being researched by the Unit-ed States and the Sovier Union required a sustained and diversified" effort by France to adapt its nuclear forces and to maintain their credibility.

He said that France would proceed with efforts to develop a min iaturized nuclear warhead that would be "virtually invisible" to

The more the two superpowers emphasize programs of strategic defense, Mr. Quiles said, the more will the penetration capacity of our missiles become the fundamental criterion of the credibility of our deterrent."

His statement represented the strongest indication to date of the French response to the anticipated development of anti-missile

Among the West Enropean allies, France has expressed the strongest reservations about the Strategic Defense Initiative, President Ronald Reagan's research program on a space-based missile

In his speech, Mr. Quilès said that the U.S. research program "seemed to come more from ideology than strategic concept." Reiterating a longstanding French concern that a such a system would be ineffective against medium-range Soviet missiles, Mr. Quilès said, "The realization of an extended muclear deterrent is hardly credible

The newspaper Le Monde said Tuesday that Mr. Quilès speech indicated the first conclusions of a secret Defense Ministry study on French nuclear options in the face of anticipated new defensive sys-

France has long stressed its nu-clear deterrent as the main element of its defense doctrine and the cornerstone of the country's vanuted

independent foreign policy.

Mr. Quiles was named defense minister in September following the resignation of Charles Hernu, (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Reagan goes to Geneva for his meeting with Mr. Gorbachev, the official complained Monday that "it boggles the mind" that the Sovi-et Union still was "playing from two sheets of music," being conciliatory in public and less so in pri-Mr. Gorbachey, in an interview with Time magazine two months

ago, and in a meeting with some U.S. senators, said that Moscow was not trying to ban "fundamen-tal science" on space defense weapons, but was only seeking to bar the "designing stage" of weapons.

But the official, who asked not to be identified, said that in the Gene-

va arms control negotiations that recessed last week until January, they continued to table language to ban the development of space strike weapons, including scientific research, testing and deployment."

This means that there has not been one iota change in their language on research at Geneva," he from what they said on March 12 when the negotiations began and Nov. 4 when they re-

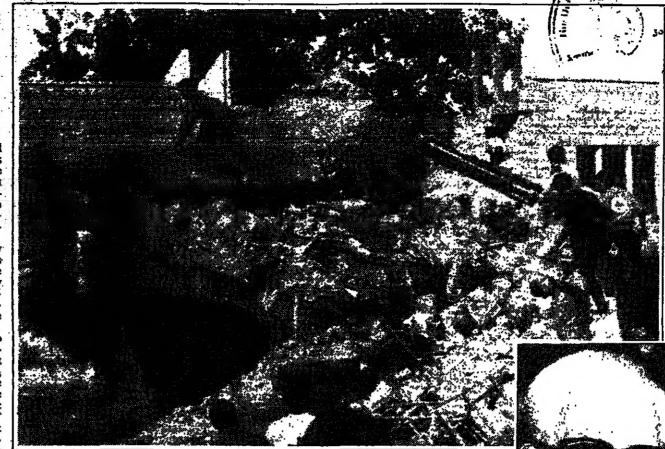
The trying to explain the Soviet motivation for the seeming two-track approach, several officials said that Mr. Gorbachev might have been trying to signal flexibility in approach, without actually being able to muster support within the Soviet military for such a conthe Soviet military for such a conession on space arms research. Others said that the Soviet side

might have been unsure itself on a distinction between research into space weapons now going on in the United States, and research in lasers and other advanced techniques now being carried on in the Soviet Union, which Moscow says is not designed for space weapons.

The significance of this continu-

ing impasse over research into ce weapons, the official said, is that this makes the drafting of any "guidelines" at the Reagan-Gorba-chev summit meeting that much sources said. more unlikely. Paul H. Nitze, the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5) killed two soldiers and wounded



After the bombing Tuesday, rescuers searched the ruins of the monastery where Christian political leaders had met. Former President Camille Chamoun, right, escaped with cuts.

Suicide Bomber Kills 4 as Rightists Hold Meeting in East Beirut Suburb

killed four persons and wounded 23, including several Christian leaders, in an attack Tuesday on a political headquarters in East Beinut, official sources said.

The sources said a man in a truck carrying about 900 pounds (400 ki-lograms) of explosives tried to rain a monastery where the rightist Christian Lebanese Front was holding its weekly meeting. The front opposes a Syrian-backed ace plan for Lebanon. Lebanese Army guards opened

fire when the driver ignored orders to halt, and the truck exploded a few yards from its target, the

An army statement said the blast

four others. The truck's driver and BEIRUT — A suicide bomber a woman were killed, and 19 other liled four persons and wounded persons were wounded, official sources said.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio said that former President Camille Chamoun and his son, Dany, escaped with bruises, but the Phalangist Party leader, Ehe Karasustained minor injuries and were taken to hospital.

The truck blew up at the St. a peace accord reached by Moslem Georges monastery in the East Bei- and Christian militias in Damascus rut suburb of Awkar. A caller to an international news

agency claimed responsibility for the attack on behalf of two previously unknown Christian groups. In the first of two calls, the man ganization carried out the attack day.

against "opportunists who placed their personal interests above everything else and put the interests of Christians in the hands of Israel and Syria."

An hour later, he said in another call that the Vanguards of Arab Christians were responsible, and were ready "to make more sacrimeh, and two other front members fices in the interest of our Christian The Lebanese Front has opposed

pressure and intimidation." last month, objecting to reforms that would dismantle a Lebanese power-sharing system that favors the Christian minority.

The Christian Lebanese Forces militis condemned the attack and said the Free Christian Youth Or- called a protest strike for Wednes-

-Liberia General Attempts Coup; Doe Is Resisting By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Service NAIROBI — A former military commander attempted Tuesday to overthrow the government of Samuel K. Doe in Liberia, but after a day of heavy fighting on the out-skirts of the capital, it remained unclear whether the attempt had

Thousands of people rushed into the streets of Monrovia to celebrate an early morning announcement on state radio that Major General Doe, who last menth was proclaimed the winner of a presidential election he is widely believed to have lost, had been overthrown and that he was "in hiding."

General Thomas Quiwonkpa, who was Liberia's senior military commander until he fell out with General Doe in 1983 and who has spent two years in exile in Baltimore, Maryland, came on the radio and accused General Doe of a reign of "fear, brutality and blood tyran-

General Quiwonkpa, 30, a popular figure in Liberia who had maintained a reputation for integrity in a government widely viewed as corrupt, announced the arrest of several of General Doe's senior ministers and called for new elections.

But by early afternoon, according to an official at the U.S. Embassy in Monrovia, the celebratory crowds had cleared the streets. General Doe, dressed in his military khakis and surrounded by men of his executive mansion guard, summoned reporters to his office to In a statement, it expressed the announce that the rebels had been fear that "the explosion may have 'hadly defeated" by his troops.

been aimed at the Syrian-spon-Ouiwonkoa is not man enough sored tripartite negotiations and to enter the mansion," said General thus a reversion to the tactics of Doe, a 33-year-old former master sergeant who came to power in a 1980 coup in which President William V. Tolbert and 13 members of A joint envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury and Pope John Paul II was flying to Beirut on Wedneshis government were killed. General Quiwonkpa was one of the 17 noncommissioned officers who led day to negotiate with Moslem ex-

By 2 P.M., forces loyal to General Doe had regained control of the tremists for the freedom of four U.S.hostages, The Associated Press reported from London on Tuesday.

Once Again, U.S. Faces Cash Shortage

Debt Ceiling, Spending Authority Must Be Extended Quickly



Samuel K. Doe

in announcing that coup had failed. Another radio station. ELWA, owned by a church group, also was taken from the rebels by General Doe's forces.

Shortly after 6 P.M., the state radio said the government minis-ters who were seized earlier in the day had been released and General Doe was in charge of the country. This was disputed Tuesday night

by a spokesman for General Quiwonkpa's rebels, who called the British Broadcasting Corp. from the United States. "We are in control of the situation," he said. "Everything will be settled very fast." He said General Quiwonkpa was

leading the coup from an undisclosed location in Monrovia. A U.S. official reached Tuesday night by phone at the U.S. Embas-sy in Monrovia said it was impossible to determine who was in con-

"I'd have to evaluate it as a tossup at this point," he said, adding that heavy fighting in the afternoon on the southern outskirts of Monrovia ended inconclusively at nightfall.

General Doe said in a broadcast shortly afterward on ELWA radio that the coup had failed. He said 10

Hong Kong Example Inspires Guangzhou's Economic Rebirth

By John F. Burns New York Times Service GUANGZHOU, China local official who spoke with members of a Soviet parliamentary delegation that recently visited this city - still known to some as Canton - reported that the Rusians seemed equally impressed and perplexed by the anything-goes atmosphere that prevails along the banks of the Pearl Riv-

er.
"If this is Marxism, I must reread Marx," a Russian is said to have remarked.

During their time here last month, the Soviet officials were exposed to the city's exploring free enterprise, to its Westernstyle hotels rivaling the best in Hong Kong and to the many other signs that Guangzhou has lost its heart to the policy of the open door."

Nobody should be surprised hat the city, beyond all others in China, has been seized with the idea of adopting Western ways. According to Chinese documents, travelers from the Roman Empire arrived here to pay tribute nearly 1,700 years ago, a mil-lenium before Marco Polo's caravan reached the Great Khan's capital on the site of modern-day Beijing. In the 19th century, Guangz-

hon was the first Chinese city that was opened to Western trade, the first to grant foreigners a territorial concession, on Shamian Is-





Customers looking over fish for sale in Guangzhou's Qingping market. About 50,000 shoppers crowd the market daily. Below, a view of the Pearl River and the city's port.

land, and the first, in the Opium War of 1840, to experience the humiliations that Britain and other imperial powers imposed on many regions of the country. In 1978, when the modern

open-door policy was declared, Guangzhou was out of the starting gate when other major cities were still saddling up. It makes for a startling contrast

with the bitter days of Mao's Cultural Revolution. Fifteen years ago, when a foreigner traveled at night through deserted streets, the loudest noise was the hum of

These days the city has 6,500 new Japanese-made taxis, and streets in the city center are a hubbuh of merchant activity lasting into the small hours.
"It's Hong Kong gone north," observed a U.S. official who ac-

companied Vice President George Bush on his stopover in Guangzhou last month.

Hong Kong is only 94 miles (150 kilometers) south by airconditioned train, and its influence is everywhere. The lion's share of the \$660 million invested

driver coasted along in neutral in Guangzhou by foreign interests comes from Hong Kong's Chinese millionaires, and many of the "evil winds" that have out-

> generations of visitors to the Guangzhou trade fair as the bedbug capital of South China, has been refurbished and equipped with batteries of slot machines. Pool halls are all the rage with (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

raged conservative figures in the Communist Party in Beijing also have been imitations of the colo-The Dong Fang Hotel, a once-dingy establishment known to

to lenders could create chaos in financial markets, force the government to pay higher interest rates in the future and open the government to massive damage suits, analysts said. Congress returned Tuesday to talks aimed at breaking the dead-

lock over legislation to extend the federal debt ceiling.

For more than a month, the

Envoy to Visit Beirut

By John M. Berry

and Helen Dewar

due Friday.

House and Senate have argued over the debt ceiling legislation, an action legally necessary to give the government the authority to continue borrowing to finance its operations. It has attached the debt bill to new legislation that would force a balanced budget over the next four or five years by requiring the president to cut spending that does not meet fixed deficit targets.

Distracted by this and other problems, Congress has also failed thus far to pass most of its regular appropriations bills that allow government agencies to spend money during the fiscal year that began Oct. 1. To keep the agencies funded, one short-term "continuing resolution" has already been approved; another must be approved even if the debt-ceiling problem is solved or postponed.

Other programs, ranging from

Four-Decade Study Finds Heavy Coffee Use Triples Heart Risks

Other scientists challenged the two-cup-a-day recommendation as premature.

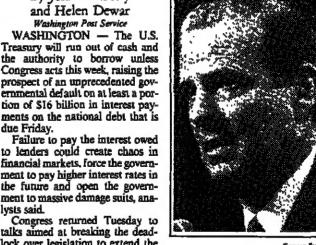
prudent lifestyle," cut back coffee

consumption to no more than two

cups a day, as he said he and Miss

evidence," said Dr. William Kan- ministers to the parliament. nel, former director of the Frathings, including moderation."

reserving judgment until they read full drafts of the paper, which has



James A. Baker 3d

the cigarette tax of 16 cents a pack to dairy price supports and aid for companies and workers harmed by imports, expired Sept. 30 without any agreement on provisions for

extension. They have survived with interim authority from Congress. Both the continuing resolution for government agencies and the temporary program extensions ex-pire on Thursday. And on Friday, the government must make a \$16billion payment of interest on the national debt, far exceeding the available cash that the Treasury Department could come up with over the last few weeks. Failure to meet Thursday's deadlines would leave the government

without cash to operate, a situation that has occurred for brief periods. But failure to meet the debt-ceiling deadline Friday would leave the government without power to borrow and facing financial default for the first time, according to the Treasury Department

House and Senate negotiators met Tuesday and agreed only to break into smaller groups to try to make progress before the deadline on the debt ceiling. Fiscal deadlines, with predic-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

18 Key Polish Officials Removed in Shake-Up

By Jackson Diehl Washington Post Service WARSAW — Poland's Commu-

nist leadership removed five of the top eight government officials on Tuesday and 13 of 30 cabinet ministers in the most extensive political shake-up since General Wojciech Jaruzelski took power in 1981.

The moves, which included the removal from key government posts of men regarded as the lead-ers of liberal and hard-line groups within the Communist Party, appeared designed to consolidate General Jaruzelski's authority and sharper focus on economic and social policy.

"The social and economic normalization that has been realized gives us the possibility of a wider activity based on a long-term plan," said Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner in proposing the new

The government spokesman. mingham Heart Study, who said he Jerzy Urban, added, "The center of favored following Mark Twain's gravity in Poland is shifting to-The reorganization was long an-

wards economic and social issues." ticipated, but its extent surprised Western diplomats and Communist Party activists who had expected General Jaruzelski to move

sources said, seemed to reflect the general's confidence in his political strength following parliamentary elections last month that the government labeled as proof of Poland's growing stability. The reorganization and new goveroment course, however, have dealt a setback to Poles seeking a

The breadth of the action, these

political liberalization or dramatic new initiatives in economic and social policy, diplomats and political activists here said. In addition to the demotion of

two Communist leaders regarded prepare the government for a as reform-oriented liberals, the government has signaled continuing toughness toward its opposition by sharply limiting a promised release of political prisoners.

The new ministers appointed Tuesday to the Presidium and cabinet included no well-known public figures or independents. While the post of minister of economic reform was eliminated, the key economic ministers of finance, heavy industry, and wages were left in place. "The continuation of present policy," Mr. Messner said, "will be the main principle of the govern-

The most important change in the cabinet was the removal of the (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Millian

A verdict was reached in the

trial of those accused of killing a Philippine dissident, Benigno S. Aqumo Jr., in 1983. Page 2. BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The British government has predicted that economic growth will slow only modestly next Page 19. SPECIAL REPORT

Dutch government's economic TOMORROW

■ Unemployment clouds the

Behind Rebel Lines: El Salvador's guerrillas are under siege, despite optimism and determination. First of two articles.

INSIDE

By Sally Squires
Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON - People who drink more than five cups of coffee a day face almost three times the risk of heart disease as people who abstain from coffee, according to a long-term study by Johns Hopkins University researchers.

The new findings, presented Monday at the American Heart Association annual meeting here, suggest that heavy coffee drinkers are more likely than those who do not drink coffee to have a heart attack or suffer from heart disease such as angina pectoris, a painful condition in which the heart does not receive an adequate supply of blood.

"These results suggest that cof-

Thomas Pearson, director of Pre- risk of heart disease. ventive Cardiology at the university and co-author of the study.

The role that coffee plays in heart disease continues to generate debate in the scientific community. Other studies have shown no link tween heart disease and coffee kins study.

Caffeine, the stimulant in coffee, has been the focus of many of these studies. It is also found in tea, chocolate, cocoa and many soft drinks. of participants, the young age at ing heart disease" as those who did Among physical changes caused by which they entered the study, the not drink coffee, the study found. caffeine is its ability to irritate the length of time they were tracked heart, constrict peripheral blood and most importantly the fact that vessels, and increase levels of low- only 14 percent smoked.

all coffee drinkers "quit smoking, not yet been accepted by a scientif-have blood cholesterol measured" ic journal for publication.

fee drinking is an independent risk density lipoproteins, a type of chofactor for heart disease," said Dr. lesterol associated with a higher associated with cigarette smoking.

Dr. Pearson and his co-author, Andrea LaCroix, studied 1,337 men who graduated from the Johns arettes made it difficult for re-Hopkins medical school between, searchers to determine which 1948 and 1964; all were 22 years old when they entered the study. Data on their coffee consumption drinking, while a few have shown a and smoking habits were collected smaller risk than in the Johns Hop- at five-year intervals, making the study one of the longest continuous health investigations of Americans.

earlier research is the large number

Heavy coffee drinking is often and, if interested "in maintaining a itself an important risk factor for heart disease. In earlier studies, this connection between coffee and cighealth effect might be caused by smoking and which might be

caused by drinking coffee. Even when researchers adjusted statistically for other risk factors age, cigarette smoking, high blood cholesterol levels and high blood What sets this study apart from pressure - heavy coffee drinkers advice for "moderation in all had 2.5 times the risk of developing heart disease" as those who did

Dr. Pearson recommended that

There's not enough consistent

Other researchers said they are

Manila Judges Reach Verdict On Ver, Delay Announcement

By Seth Mydans New York Times Service MANILA - A verdict has been reached and will be announced Nov. 30 in the trial of General Fabian C. Ver and 25 other men charged in the 1983 murder of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., a popular Philippine opposition leader, one of the

judges said Tuesday. clerk signed orders for the Aquino Geneva, and some observers here

defendants to appear Nov. 20 to immediately suggested that the hear the reading of what Judge Au- court might be seeking a moment gusto Amores said would be a 100-

judge panel had decided, but he declared: "It was a unanimous ver-

As reporters watched, a court the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in ecution of "manifest partiality and

Justices Say Betancur Rejected Flexibility Pleas

By Bradley Graham

soldiers and policemen stormed the Justice Ministry on Thursday and pleaded with him to save the lives of their colleagues being held hostage inside, according to one of the instructions are reserved. justices present.
The justice, José Alejandro Boni-

vento Fernández, said Mr. Betancur rejected the magistrates' appeals for flexibility and told them that any chance of talking to the guerrillas had disappeared. The siege against leftist M-19 guerrillas

was then in its second day.

An hour later, army and police commanders launched their final assault on the masonry structure. An estimated 100 persons, including 11 of the Supreme Court's 24 justices and about 35 guerrillas,

died during the two-day siege.
"We appealed to the president to
defend the lives of the justices." Mr. Bonivento said Monday at the funeral of one of the dead magistrates. "But he said there was no opportunity for dialogue."

Mr. Betancur has taken full re-

to become campaign issues.

Nonetheless, the growing public criticism appears to have weakened Mr. Betancur's authority.

Draft Accord Criticized by Nicaragua

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service MANAGUA — Nicaragua will

not sign any Central American peace agreement until the United States stops supporting anti-gov-ernment rebels, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has told the Managua diplomatic corps. Mr. Ortega said Monday that his

government could not agree to limit the size of its military until "basic minimum security conditions" are guaranteed.

"Any regional agreement pre-supposes the normalization of relations between Nicaragua and the United States," Mr. Ortega said, which means the end of the ag-

attached to any future peace agree- tion faces. provided millions of dollars in aid to groups fighting the Sandinists.

Mr. Ortega's statement was a response to the latest draft treaty gression," he said. drawn up by the four-nation Contadora group, comprising of Panama. Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico. The draft has not been made public, but Mr. Ortega gave what amounted to a series of Sandinist positions on it.

A continuing dispute among Central American nations has been of joint maneuvers.

Americans to Join Miskito Insurgents

New York Times Service American Indian activists have announced in Costa Rica that they are joining the cause of rebel Miskito Indians in Nicaragua.
Russell Means, a leader of the

to recruit 90 to 100 "warriors from European currency units (\$35 mil-North America" to join Miskito lion) a year. A separate document North America" to join Miskito fighters to oppose the Sandinist

Mr. Means, who appeared at a news conference with Glenn Morris, a Shawnee activist, and Hank Adams, who has advised U.S. agencies on questions of Indian sovereignty, said sending American In-dian combatants to fight in Nicaragua would "begin the process of uniting the red people of the Western Hemisphere." Groups of Miskito Indians have been in rebelment for more than four years.

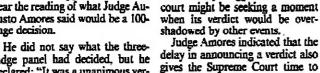


Box-calf and Crocodile Bags Fashion Accessories

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injudicious and irregular conduct." Calling the seven-month trial

"an ordinary murder case," Judge Amores said the court had been

under no political pressure in the highly charged case. The most prominent defendant, General Ver,

is a former chief of staff of the

armed forces and a confident of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

cerned." the judge said. "We have

had a free hand."

General Ver is widely expected to be acquitted, following a Supreme Court ruling last August that excluded as evidence his testi-

mony before a previous fact-find-

main evidence against the general

on a charge of covering up a plan to assassinate Mr. Aquino on Aug. 21.

1983, as Mr. Aquino returned from self-imposed exile in the United

States.

Mr. Marcos has said he would reinstate General Ver as chief of

staff if he is acquitted, a prospect

that has aroused concern both here

and in Washington among people

who fear his reinstatement will set

back reforms in the military. Senator Paul Laxalt, a Republi-

can of Nevada, who recently visited

Mr. Marcos and delivered a mes-

sage of concern over the Philip-

pines situation from President

Ronald Reagan, said he had told

the Philippine president that "rein-statement of General Ver for any extended period of time could well

meanwhile, just ended a two-day visit to the Philippines. Mr. Fal-well, leader of the Moral Majority

movement in the United States, chided U.S. policy-makers Tuesday for "bellyaching" about the Philip-pines and urged them to do "what-

ever is necessary to stop the spread of communism in the coun-

He spent most of his time in the

company of Mr. Marcos and his

for increased investment in the

Philippines, declaring that the

United States was hypocritical in

trying to tell the Philippines how to use U.S. aid.

that deserves the financial support of the United States, it is the Re-public of the Philippines," Mr. Fal-

"If there's any place on Earth

Mr. Falwell said he would call

wife, Imelda, and Marcos aides.

cause a firestorm in Congress." The Reverend Jerry Falwell,

That testimony had formed the

"No pressure as far as I'm con-

consider a mistrial petition filed Monday by 28 prominent Filipi-

The Nov. 20 date coincides with nos. The petition accused the pros-



With congressional and presidential elections scheduled next spring, Mr. Betancur's management of the crisis and his three-year policy of attempted dialogue with Colombian guerrillas are expected

A wave of protests that has swelled from the legal community, students and the political opposi-tion over the loss of the hostages is not considered likely to bring down his government in the months it has left. The Colombian Constitution prevents a president from serving more than one four-year term.



Daniel Ortega Saavedra

tional sovereignty is determined by its need to resist United States ag-The statement also said that any

treaty should include a prohibition on military maneuvers anywhere in Hunt on Exiles Central America that involves for-Mr. Ortega said the latest Conta-

dora draft was unsatisfactory because it proposed only "regulation"

■ EC Efforts Blocked

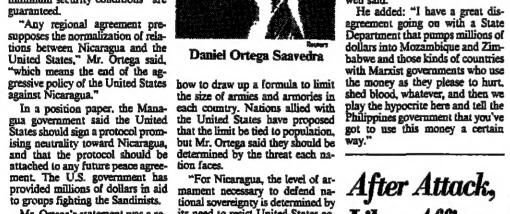
Differences between Nicaragua and its Central American neighbors continued to block progress Tuesday on talks by the European Community and the Contadora SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Three group, Reuters reported from Lux-

The 21 EC and Latin American foreign ministers entered a second day of formal discussions of an accord that would substantially in-American Indian Movement, said crease community aid to the region, in San José last week that he hoped now running at nearly 40 million would establish regular political dialogue between the EC and Central America within the context of the Contadora group's efforts.

■ Opposition Journalist Held

State security agents have detained a reporter for the opposition newspaper La Prensa, his wife said Monday, according to an Associated Press report from Managua. He newspaper held for questioning in the last three years.

their house Sunday night. She said they took her husband's tape recordings and personal documents,



well said.

Libya Affirms

Agence France-Presse
PARIS — Libya will continue to "hunt down and liquidate" its ene-mies living abroad, according to the political commentator of the Libyan news agency JANA in a broadcast monitored in Paris.

The broadcast followed an official announcement in Cairo from the Egyptian government that Libyan agents tried to assassinate a former Libyan prime minister, Abdel Hamid Bakoush, on Nov. 2.

The Egyptian interior minister, Ahmed Rushdi said a Libyan commando souad was arrested after a gunfight near Alexandria, where Mr. Bakoush was dining with other Libyan exiles.

The JANA broadcast said. "The Libyan people will continue to hunt down and liquidate its enemies at home and abroad. They will act against these stray dogs who are opposed to the power of the people, but they will not act against the country giving them refuge."

■ Egypt Describes Attack

Mr. Rushdi said four Libyans were about to attack Mr. Bakoush and other Libyan exiles who were inside a farmhouse, about to sit would be the sixth journalist for the down to lunch, The New York Times reported from Cairo. He said the four men constituted a "hit bly showing Mr. Bakoush lying in a Fatima Urroz, wife of Norman squad" trained by the government of Colonel Moamer Qadhafi to car-

ry out assassinations. Another intended victim. Mr. conference in Cairo. Four men -Rushdi said, was Mohammed Matwo Britons and two Maltese garyef, a former Libyan ambassa- were arrested in the case.

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Afghan War Creating Soviet Heroes TV Coverage Emphasizes Sacrifice for the Motherland

By Serge Schmemann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet force in Afghanistan may still be a "limited contingent" doing its "internationalist duty," but almost six years after it began, the Afghan war has begun spawning stories about beroes and military feats in the official Soviet press — and even some questioning by the

After virtually neglecting the war in its first years, newspapers now regularly carry reports about young heroes who sacrificed their lives in the struggle against the "dushmans," as the Afghan guerrillas are called.

More tellingly, over the past year Soviet televi-

sion has begun to show combat scenes.

The shifts apparently reflect the fact that after almost six years of combat, after hundreds of thousands of Soviet soldiers have served in Afghanistan and thousands have been killed or wounded, the Kremlin cannot pretend that a few Russian soldiers are in Afghanistan temporarily only to help out.

The change in Soviet television has been most notable since Mikhail Leshchinsky, formerly the head of Soviet television's propaganda desk, was appointed chief of the Soviet television and radio

In his latest report the other night, Mr. Leshchinsky was seen in a safari jacket traveling with Soviet troops through a barren Afghan plain. He said the unit was on its way to confront a reported

said the link was on its way to confront a reported concentration of guerrillas.

No contact was shown, but Mr. Leshchinsky subsequently displayed stacks of weapons purportedly seized from the guerrillas.

In another recent news program, viewers saw Soviet helicopters firing rockets at a village and then coming under fire themselves, and Mr. Leshchinsky then interviewed some volume soldiers in chinsky then interviewed some young soldiers in desert gear about the dangers of their assignment. Apart from showing combat, the reports have

changed in no longer insisting that the soldiers are in Afghanistan only to assist the "Afghan revolution," and in no longer saying they come in contact with guerrillas only in self-defense. In a related change, military commentators have begun talking of service in Afghanistan as a patri-

otic duty to the Soviet motherland, and not only as "internationalist" assistance to the Afghan govern-Early news reports from Afghanistan usually showed Soviet military doctors inoculating Afghan children, or young soldiers draping their hands over the shoulders of smiling Afghan workers. The

typical report these days is about a young soldier who sacrifices his life for his comrades. The model is Sergeant Nikolai Chepik, a farm boy from Belorussia who was killed in February

dor to India in the Qadhafi govern-

ment. However, Mr. Magaryef was

Mr. Rushdi said a fifth man in-

volved in the plot, whose national-

Last November, Egyptian po-licemen uncovered a similar plot to

try to kill Mr. Bakoush, who served

as prime minister under King Idris.

The king was overthrown by Mr.

conspiracy last year, the Egyptian government decided to pretend the

assassination had been successful.

After Libya announced the death of "the stray dog Bakoush" and claimed responsibility, Egypt re-

leased faked photographs, ostensi-

Two days later, Mr. Bakoush was

produced, alive and well, at a news

After the police discovered the

out of the country last week.

down the four Libyans.

Qadhafi in 1969.

pool of blood.

1984 and became the first nationally publicized hero of the Afghan war. Sergeant Chepik's feat involved setting off grenades to save his comrades from an amoush.

Komsomolskaya Pravda subsequently reported a similar sacrifice by Private Sergei Shashev, who volunteered to cover the withdrawal of comrades who had fallen into an ambush. Private Shashev held off the guerrillas as long as he could, and in the end used his last grenade to blow up himself

and the remaining guerrillas. The most recently publicized hero is Private Alexander V. Koryavin of Zagorsk, a city just north of Moscow, who spotted an Afghan super and leaped in front of his commander to save his

Komsomolskaya Pravda, for example, recently printed a question from a reader who asked, "Why is my cousin serving in Afghanistan?"

The newspaper selected a World War II veteran who had fought on the Caucasian front to respond. In what appeared to be a pointed parallel, General F. Mazhayev said his defense of the southern Caucasian republics had given him an "unwavering faith in the strength of the Leninist friendship peoples." Afghanistan, after all, has a huge border with

us," the general wrote. "This means that a strategic issue of major importance is being decided there. The Ukraine is far from Afghanistan, but the Ukraine is an inseparable part of the Soviet Union. There, on the land of Afghanistan, our warriors, fulfilling their internationalist duty, are also defending their Ukrainian, Siberian, Kazakh home,

■ Guerrillas Mount Attacks

Western sources said Tuesday that Afghan guerrillas shot up at least three supply convoys on an important highway and fired rockets at the Soviet Embassy and other targets in Kabul, The Associated Press reported from Islamabad, Pakistan,

The diplomatic sources, speaking on condition they not be identified, said that Soviet and Afghan government forces had mounted major operations western Afghanistan around the city of Herat and that more fighting had been reported in the strategic Panjshir Valley in the north.

Reports from the Panjshir, scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the war, indicate a Soviet military base was attacked by guerrillas in late October and 16 Soviet soldiers were killed, the

China's official Xinhua news agency reported Tuesday that a Chinese delegation has given \$100.000 of relief supplies to Afghan refugees in Pakistan, The Associated Press reported from Beij-

New Ties With Soviet In Doubt, Israel Says

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service JERUSALEM - Despite a flur-

ry of contacts and promising ru-mors, Israeli officials said Monday that they still saw no sign that the Soviet Union was preparing to re-store diplomatic relations with Is-

Senior Israeli officials say they believe that recent news reports suggesting that the Russians are considering normalizing relations with Israel probably were a combi-nation of wishful thinking and de-liberate Soviet "leaks" designed to "sweeten" the atmosphere before the Geneva summit meeting and to project a softer, more flexible Soviet image without having to make ity was not given, had turned in-former and helped the police track

Soviet-Israeli relations we

Soviet-Israeli relations were severed after the 1967 Middle East

summit strategy," said a senior of-ficial close to the diplomatic con-tacts. "We mich that the strategy and said ne was carry-ing an invitation to President Hafez al-Assad to visit Jordan.

Jordan and Said ne was carrytacts. "We wish that they were serious and we would welcome the restoration of relations. Privately, some Soviet diplomats have told us they feel it was a mistake to have ever broken relations. But if you ask me, To we have any reason to believe that they are about to restore relations now? The answer is absolutely 'no.' Ask me again after the Geneva summit."

The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan are to meet Nov. 19 and 20. The Israeli officials were equally pessimistic about the possibility of

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the Russians opening the gates to 20,000 or more Jews who wish to

Only 124 Jews were allowed out of the Soviet Union last month, however, and officials at Israel's Foreign Ministry say they have "no evidence whatsoever" that the Russians are increasing the number of visas being granted to Jews who want to leave.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, 60, prime minister of Zimbabwe Rhodesia in 1979, has resigned from the United African National Council, a small

Jordanian Official Visits Damascus To End Years of Regional Rivalry

onciliation talks with Syrian leaders Tuesday and said he was carry-

mutual recriminations for several years and in 1981 massed troops along their common border, but Mr. Rifai said that King Hussein was inviting Mr. Assad to "visit Jordan, his second homeland." A meeting between Mr. Rifai and Prime Minister Abdel-Ranf al-

danian prime minister had visited Mr. Rifai, saying he was hopeful that his visit would "tighten and develop relations," said on his arrival: "The two sister countries

Kasm marked the first time a Jor-

have many things in common."

The official Syrian news agency SANA said that Mr. Rifai and Mr. Kasm had discussed ways of promoting bilateral ties and reviewed all political issues of interest to

They have disagreed over Middle East peace and the Gulf war, with Syria supporting Iran and Jordan

We announce with deep regret the loss of our great friend Mme Ida Dembo De Lasta Internment cimetière Père-Lachaise Sylvia and Henri Gellerman.

DAMASCUS — Prime Minister anti-government violence in Syria that Israel was continuing to protest Mr. Mubarak's support of Mr.

Stating that a group, which he did not name, was responsible for the rift between the two countries. Hussein warued that conspirators would not be allowed to operate from Jordan. Diplomats in Amman said that

they believed the declaration was "a daring step toward reconcilia-

■ Israeli Protest to Egypt William Claiborne of The Washington Post reported from Jerusa-

Israel has protested to Egypt over President Hosni Mubarak's support for the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, saying that such backing could delay progress toward Jordanian-Israeli peace negotiations, Israeli officials said Tues-

Prime Minister Shimon Peres, in a message given Monday to the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Tel plained that Mr. Mubarak's support of Mr. Arafat's limited renunciation of anti-Israel violence will not advance the peace process, government sources said

pleased by a public admission by Hussein on Sunday that some elements behind the violence had been living in Jordan.

Stating that a group, which he itest Mr. Mutharas s support of real Arafat on the basis that it violates the 1979 Camp David Egyptian-Israeli peace accord's prohibition against either side making statements that could jeopardize the

ashir

media.

A Warming

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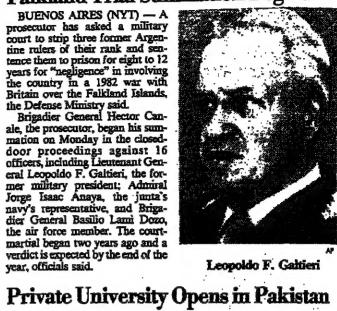
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Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, in a television interview, said: "According to the treaty, Egypt is supposed to prevent all terrorist activity against Israel from its territory or from anywhere else, at its initiative and with its knowledge. Any help to the PLO, any aid, any support for terrorist activity, even if it is verbal support, is tantamount to a violation of the peace treaty. I am very sorry about this, and we are protesting it."

Mr. Mubarak stood beside the PLO chairman in Cairo last week as Mr. Arafat read a declaration saying the PLO denounced terrorism against civilians anywhere, but reserved the right of Palestinians to continue armed operations in the "occupied land."

While Egyptian officials said they interpreted "occupied land" to mean the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Israeli officials say they re-Aviv, Mohammed Bassicumi, comgard the statement as including Israel inside the borders that existed before the 1967 Middle East war. Mr. Arafat has not clarified what he meant in defining the limits of the Palestinian armed struggle.



TOPICS

Private University Opens in Pakistan

WORLD BRIEFS

NORFOLK, Virginia (AP) - Arthur J. Walker. 2 retired U.S. Navy officer, received the maximum sentence Tuesday of life in prison on seven convictions of espionage stemming from a family-based ring that passed servets to the Soviet Union for nearly 20 years. He also was fined served and

Mr. Walker. 51, a former lieutenant commander, of Virginia Beach, was convicted Aug. 9 of passing classified documents from his employer, a military contractor, VSE Corp., to his brother, a retired navy communi-

cations specialist, John A. Walker Jr. U.S. District Judge J. Calvin Clarke

Jr. imposed the maximum sentence of three life terms plus 40 years, all to

run concurrently.

John Walker, 48, and his son, Seaman Michael L. Walker, 22, are awaiting sentencing in U.S. Court in Baltimore after pleading guilty to awaiting sentencing in U.S. Court in Baltimore after pleading guilty to

espionage. Another suspect in the ring, Jerry A. Whitworth, is awarting

Torture Is Reported in Zimbabwe

LONDON (Renters) — Amnesty International reported Tuesday a sharp increase in arrests and torture of suspected government opponents

The human rights organization based in London said it had received persistent reports of beatings, electric shocks and other torture at govern-

persistent reports of bearings, electric snocks and other forture at government detention camps since a general election in the country in July. The organization has urged Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to act at once to end torture and to hold an independent public inquiry.

Members of parliament, officials and supporters of the Patriotic Front led by Joshus Nicolans have been accepted and held mithest to the patriotic front led by Joshus Nicolans have been accepted and held mithest to the patriotic front led by Joshus Nicolans have been accepted and held mithest to the patriotic front led by Joshus Nicolans have been accepted and held mithest to the patriotic front led by Joshus Nicolans have been accepted and held mithest to the patriotic front led by Joshus Nicolans have been accepted and held mithest to the patriotic front led by Joshus have been accepted and held mithest to the patriotic front led by Joshus have been accepted and held mithest led by Joshus have been accepted and held mithest led by Joshus have been accepted and held mithest led by Joshus have been accepted and held mithest led by Joshus have been accepted and held mithest led by Joshus have been accepted and held mithest led by Joshus held mithes

led by Joshua Nkomo have been arrested and held without charge, particularly in Matabeleland, the headquarters of the opposition party,

according to the organization. At least 150 people have been arrested and held in Bulawayo, the main Matabele city, since July, the group said.

Falkland Trial Summation Begins

trial on espionage charges in San Francisco.

the Defense Ministry said.

Brother in Navy Spy Ring Gets Life

PARIS (IHT) — Inauguration ceremonies have been held in Karachi for Aga Kahn University, Pakistan's first private university, and the Aga Kahn Hospital, a teaching hospital affiliated with the school, the univer-

The university's first faculty, in the health sciences, consists of a medical college and a nursing school. Both institutions have received funds from the Aga Kahn Foundation, a private nondenominational philanthropic organization based in Geneva, and from other internation-

The Aga Kahn, chancellor of the university and spiritual leader of 20 million Ismaili Mosleus, said at the Monday ceremony that, while open to all, they would be Islamic institutions drawing on the tradition of

Israel, Egypt to Resume Taba Talks

TEL AVIV (AP)—Israel and Egypt will resume their stalled talks on a seaside border dispute next month, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, Mohammed Bassioumi, said Tuesday.

The decision to resume the talks on Taba, a resort at the northern tip of the Red Sea, was prompted by President Hosni Mubarak's efforts to advance momentum toward peace talks between Israel and Jordan Radio said. By settling the Taba dispute. Forms apparently bornes, to page Radio said. By settling the Taba dispute, Egypt apparently hopes to pave

the way for its own involvement as a mediator in the peace talks, it added, Egypt broke off the talks to protest Israel's Oct. 1 air raid on the uarters of the Palestine Liberation Or

which about 70 people were killed.

Ceausescu Reshuffles 3 Top Positions

VIENNA (UPI) — President Nicolae Ceansescu of Romania has relieved Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei of his post and simfiled two

more top positions in a move called a surprise by Western observers in Mr. Andrei was succeeded by Ilie Vaduva, head of the Academy of

Economic Studies, the official news agency Agerpres said.

The agency also announced that the former deputy prime minister, Ioan Avram, had been named minister of industry. He traded positions with Ion Petre.

A third patient undergoing experimental treatment for AIDS with the drug cyclosporine-A died Saturday, hospital sources said in Grenoble, France. A researcher at a Paris hospital announced Monday that a patient there with the disease had died Samrday after three weeks of treatment. Another patient died before a Oct. 29 press conference at which the treatment was disclosed.

opposition party, a party official said Tuesday.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Attorney General Challenges Independent Federal Agencies

Over the years, Congress has affirmed that more than a dozen agencies it has created, beginning in 1890 with the Interstate Commerce Commission and now including the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Trade Commission, must be independent of presidential control. The Supreme Court upheld such laws in 1935, ruling that President Franklin D. Roosevelt had no authority to dismiss a member of the trade commission

for political or policy reasons.

Now, The New York Times reports: Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, having already taken on the Supreme Court, has turned his attention to the independent agencies, suggesting that they may be unconstitutional. In a little-noticed speech Sept. 13 before a meeting of the Federal Bar Association in

Detroit, Mr. Meese said the framers of the U.S. Constitution did not intend for federal agencies to be independent of the president or to be politically unaccountable. "Power granted by Congress should be properly understood as power granted to the executive," Mr. Meese said. "It should be up

to the president to enforce the law." When the speech was drawn to the attention of Representative John D. Dingell, a Michigan Democrat who is chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, he said. "This looks to me like the culmination of a long-planned raid on the independent

Short Takes

With the traditional circus introduction of "ladies and gentlemen, children of all ages,"
Kristopher Antekeier. 28, was presented in
the center ring at the Chicago Stadium as the
new ringmaster of the Ringling Bros. and
Barnum & Bailey Circus. Kenneth Feld, who owns and runs the circus, said Mr. Antekeier was singled out after months of auditions of hundreds of candidates for his becoming bari-tone, stage presence and rendition of P.T. Barnum's motto set to music: "A Sucker Born Every Minute."

More and more wild animals in the United



MAIL-ORDER BRIDE — Jill Bandock of Olympia, Washington, met Tom Williams at the Anchorage International Airport, after Mr. Williams chose her from more than 600 respondents to his newspaper advertisement for a wife. Mr. Williams advertised for himself and other workers at a remote Alaskan outpost, where they are building a replica of an 1800s mining camp.

far away from people as possible, have moved into the suburbs and large city parks of Washington, Philadelphia, Kansas City and St. Louis. Deer have become an occasional menace to navigation at Dulles International Airport near Washington. Ted Godshall, a Pennsylvania. Game Commission official, said bears have been found hibernating in people's front yards in the Philadelphia area, sometimes within 50 feet (15 meters) of the front door.

The late Orson Welles, in a filmed interview shown at a memorial service in Hollywood that drew an overflow crowd of 500. aid his problem was that he was "too much in love" with the movies: "There is no damned cure for it. I would have been much better off after I made my first picture if I'd gone back into the theater, but I had taken States are making their peace with urban the most expensive mistress that any man

sprawl. Wild turkeys, which used to stay as | could have and I've been trying to support

Shorter Takes: The Georgia Institute of Technology at Atlanta, better known as Georgia Tech, is observing the 100th anniversary of its founding, which was aimed at helping to give the South the industrial base it so tellingly lacked during the Civil War. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, at least 150 people in the United States have been killed by floods every year for the past 25 years, more than by any other weather-related phenome-na such as blizzards, mud slides or lightning bolts. ... In a recent toast at a lunch to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Arena

British ambassador, referred to the city as "the capital of our friendly neighborhood

Stage in Washington, Sir Oliver Wright, the

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

overnight." The agents have said

that they did not believe he was

seeking political asylum.

Soviet Is Accused of Systematic Violations

By Walter Pincus ashington Post Service

WASHINGTON - A longawaited Defense Department study of Soviet violations of arms agreements that is to be sent to President Ronald Reagan this week accuses Moscow of systematically breaking treaties to gain military advan-tages, but does not recommend any U.S. responses, according to administration sources.

The report has been considered important because of its scheduled arrival at the White House only a week before Mr. Reagan's summit meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Geneva, where the president is expected to press the Soviet leader on arms violations.

The study, drafted primarily by Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, generally recounts details of alleged Soviet violations already made public by the admin-istration. It contains no new revelations, the sources said Monday.

Suggested U.S. responses to Soviet violations of the 1979 strategic contained in a second part of the as well as opponents.

fied the 1979 treaty, both sides had pledged to adhere to its limits.

The source said the responses to the violations will not be ready until after the Nov. 19-20 summit meeting. A senior official attributed that delay to a desire to see how Mr. Gorbachev responds to Mr.

Reagan's presentation. Another official, however, said the Pentagon report "is being subsumed" by preparations for the summit meeting and will not be the "time bomb" that many people had expected

The study was ordered in June by the National Security Council after an interdepartmental battle over how to respond to Soviet violations. At that time, Mr. Reagan decided to ignore a proposal from Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to exceed the numeri-cal weapons limits of the 1979 SALT-2 treaty.

Instead, the president ordered the dismantling of a U.S. Poseidon submarine and its 16 nuclear misarms limitation treaty and other siles in a move that kept the United treaties, originally intended to be States below the treaty ceiling and the focus of the Perle study, will be surprised arms control advocates

study, according to a source. Although the U.S. Senate never rati-With no summit meeting in sight thorized to draft future U.S. re-

sponses in the event that Moscow continues its pattern of violations. The report will contain a "careful and deliberate analysis" of past Soviet actions and their "signifi-

cance," a senior official said. For example, the study attempts to explain why the Soviet Union deliberately built a large radar in central Siberia, in what the United States claims is a violation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, the official said.

The study also provides more details on the alleged SALT-2 viola-tions posed by the new Soviet mo-bile SS-25 intercontinental ballistic missiles. Last month, Mr. Weinberger told North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense ministers that

the SS-25 was a radically new missile, not an updated version of the SS-13, as claimed by the Soviet Union, Under SALT-2, each side was only allowed one new missile and Moscow had said the SS-24 would qualify for this.

The study is the latest symbol of summit maneuvering before the summit meeting within the Reagan administration. Mr. Perle, a relentless critic of Moscow and past arms agreements, has been described in news reports as delaying the study to prevent other officials from re-

viewing and tempering it.

Other officials said Monday that the apparent failure of the Pentagon report to carry the explosive punch anticipated by some adminstration moderates may indicate that the violations issue has run its course, at least temporarily.



Russians Insist on Ban On Space Arms Research (Continued from Page 1)

the negotiators in Geneva.

gan administration officials, when vestigation would be allowable. the subject of space weapons re-State George P. Shultz and Robert research. C. McFarlane, the national security adviser, there was no sign of any compromise from the Soviet side. One official said that a draft set

course." he said. After Mr. Gorbachev's interview

senior adviser on arms control to beyond the research phase in space Mr. Reagan, has held out the hope defense weapons. There would that such guidelines could be have to be an agreement on just achieved to provide an impulse to what constituted research, but Mr. Gorbachev had seemed to argue According to other senior Rea- that initial phases of scientific in-

However, Mr. Nitze said last Frisearch came up in Moscow during day that the Russians draw a distinction between U.S. and Soviet tinction between U.S. and Soviet

"The position they have taken in the negotiations in Geneva is that even fundamental and laboratory research directed toward the end of of guidelines proposed by the Sovi-et side included "a complete ban on every activity in any way related to should be barred. Such weapons," the creation of what they define as he said, in the Soviet definition, "And that includes fundamental include those "in space designed research that is foreclosed still in for the purpose of countering obtheir mind, and so, that's just not a jects in space or on earth - or on reasonable framework for dis- earth, designed to counter objects

in space."

This would bar research into with Time, there was some specula-tion that a compromise might be affect Soviet space research, the Soachieved on an approach to arms viet side said, because it "is not control - agreement on sharp cuts directed in that direction" of weapin offensive nuclear arms, in return onry, Mr. Nitze said.



Congress in Washington after a visit to view rare papers.

King-Size Crowds Follow Royals' Washington Visit

By Francis X. Clines New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The man who would be king played amiable merchandiser on Monday, inquiring about the bed quilt at a J.C. Penney Co. department store. "Is it king-size or queen-size?" the Prince of Wales asked, bringing a burst of laughter from a crowd that watched him stroll through a sub-

urban shopping mall. With comparable curiosity, Prince Charles, the heir apparent to the English throne, asked detailed questions later about the documents of the U.S. Constitution at the Library of Congress as he com-

isits Daniast Test Plans Proceed On U.S. Weapon **Despite Warnings**

LIVERMORE, California -The Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory is proceeding with plans for a \$30-million test of its nuclear-driven X-ray laser weapon despite assertions from other government scientists that there are serious flaws in the experiment's design, according to sources who asked not to be identified.

The decision to proceed with the lest, with the code name Goldstone, next month at the government's underground nuclear test site in Nevada also ignores warnings from some of Livermore's own experts - as well as from scientists at the government's other weapons lab at Los Alamos, New Mexico that a design error in a key measuring device used in all past tests has caused it to give false readings.

The X-ray laser weapon has been the most publicized element in President Ronald Reagan's spacebased missile defense program, or Strategic Defense Initiative.

The proposed Goldstone test of tests in which Livermore scientists are attempting to transform the power of the nuclear explosion into X-ray lasers. If the lasers can be focused into sufficient brightness, they might provide a beam of the Embassy and a Veterans Day light lethal enough to destroy satellites or missiles in space.

pleted a busy three-day tour of the

"He was remarkable," said Daniel J. Boorstin, the librarian of Congress. "His curiosity about our government was a measure of his

intelligence." The prince and his wife, Diana, Princess of Wales, caused a stir wherever they went. The greatest stirring of all, however, came when they unexpectedly browsed Penney's racks of maternity clothes, beginning another round in the continuous speculation about when they might have another child.

Store officials, who had hoped to publicize the British exports that the prince was promoting, instead were greeted with the shouted question from reporters: "What hap-pened in maternity?"

David Miller, president of Penney's, said the couple had stopped at a colorful dress, not realizing it was a maternity outfit. "Her real interest was in novelty fleece tops," he insisted as the royal entourage continued a visit that included a stop by the princess at a drug reha-bilitation center, Straight-Inc., near the Springfield, Virginia, mall. On that visit, Diana was accom-

panied by Nancy Reagan and their friendliness was apparent when the friendliness was apparent when the president's wife breached royal etiquette to put her arm around the

Charles, meanwhile, bantered with the crowds that grew up around him everywhere. "Do you really work here?" he asked, suddenly stopping to chat with Olivia Brickey, a catalogue supervisor for the Library of Congress. Workers laughed, and she replied that she worked with computers:

"Ah, do you get a wrist strain from computers, as everybody says?" asked the prince, peering at her with a gentle smile. No, he was told. The prince and princess finished Monday night at a reception for 300 people and a dinner for 60 at the National Gallery of Art's East Garden.

and a test that was conducted in The royal couple left Tuesday March are part of a five-year series morning for Palm Beach, Florida, for a day that included a charity dinner and polo match before re-

visit to Arlington National Ceme-

Return of Soviet Sailor To Ship Violated Rules he jumped. According to Mr. Nel-son, the border agents "should have retained Mr. Medvid at least

By Philip Shenon

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service says that he expects disciplinary action to be taken against two Border Patrol agents who forcibly returned a Sonet seaman to his ship last month. The commissioner, Alan C. Nel-

son, conceded Monday: "There obviously were mistakes made." He added, "Our agents did make a mistake in not following the guidelines" after the sailor, Miros-lav Medvid, who is a Ukrainian, jumped from the grain freighter into the Mississippi River near New Orleans on Oct. 24.

Mr. Nelson said the agency had submitted a report to the Justice made by the two agents, who have not been publicly identified. The report said that the agents acted hastily and violated regulations by returning Mr. Medvid to the freighter without consulting supervisors, according to Reagan administration of fields. istration officials.

Mr. Nelson said he would delay a decision on how to discipline the agents until meeting this week with the agency's Southern regional di-rector. "I'm expecting disciplinary action will be recommended," he

The State Department subseently arranged the removal of the sailor from the ship on Oct. 29 and interviewed him. In those discussions, the department said, Mr. Medvid stated repeatedly that he wanted to go back to the Soviet Union. He was permitted to re-board the ship, which left American waters over the weekend with him aboard.

Over his protests, Mr. Medvid was first returned to the freighter, the Marshal Konev, at about midnight Oct. 25, only a few hours after





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Not an Absolute Claim

heartrending and seemingly irresistible appeal than that made to President Reagan by four other would-be friends of America a message Americans held hostage in Lebanon. Abandon 'quiet diplomacy" and negotiate for our release, wrote the four, who have been innocent captives for five to 10 months in circumstances that may already have taken the lives of one or in part on the expectations created by the two of their comrades. To which the White government's prior flexibility, seized the Pal-House replied that the policy of not negotiating with terrorists "will not change."

The president is right, although it is important to be clear about what that means. The assertion that Washington will not negotiate with hostage-takers is not an abstract display of pride and resolve. Hundreds of thousands of Americans are abroad at any given moment. many in sensitive places. All - some more. some less - are at greater risk if the government's conduct spreads the expectation that America will pay easily to reclaim hostages.

Scores of other governments, moreover, rely quietly on U.S. constancy. Kuwait holds 17 convicted terrorists prisoner; it is evidently for their release that the Americans were seized. If Mr. Reagan accepts the four's insistence that saving the lives of innocents "should be the primary goal." he risks immense damage to the

A political leader can face no more argent, integrity and security of a friendly state. He also sends to other would-be terrorists and of potentially devastating consequences.

To see how such a message plays out, you need only look at the weekend tragedy in Colombia. Guerrillas, evidently acting at least ace of Justice. This time, however, the government decided it could not yield. In the ensuing shoot-out dozens of hostages were killed, including 11 supreme court justices, and the whole interior balance of the nation was upset.

Americans, especially private civilians caught up by chance in international terrorism, have an immense claim on the compassion of their countrymen and the protection of their government. But not an absolute claim. Talks or dealings of some sort, whether called "negotiations" or something else, may eventually have a role in their liberation. But the president must be left with adequate tactical discretion. He alone can have the fullest available knowledge of the terrain. He alone has the responsibility to guard the national interest as well as to aid citizens in distress.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Betancur Was Right

generation, Belisario Bentancur has stood for a peaceful solution to his country's endemic guerrilla problem. So last week's bloodbath at Bogota's Palace of Justice is a double tragedy. The guerrilla takeover and government forces' counterassault killed scores of innocent

people, including a dozen high court judges. It also destroyed, for the time being, a peace process that had seemed a model for a troubled region. The blame for this double tragedy lies squarely with the M-19 guerrillas.

When Mr. Betancur assumed Colombia's presidency in 1982, its authority had been undermined by political maneuver and by social disparities. The law was brazenly defied by a drug mafia as well as by audacious guerrilla bands. Five years ago, M-19 guerrillas seized the United States ambassador and 51 others at a diplomatic reception. Last year, drug gunmen assassinated the minister of justice.

President Betancur's sound response was to address legitimate grievances and to offer negotiations, but to insist on respect for constitu-

More than any Colombian president in a tional rule. He re-established the dignity of government and raised hopes for civil peace. Last week's suicidal attack on the nation's judicial center was an act of reckless despera-tion. A truce between M-19 and the Betancur government had collapsed earlier this year, even as other guerrilla groups kept negotiating. Government forces seemed to be gaining the upper hand in sierce fighting when M-19 tried to dramatize its case with a single blow. A band of guerrillas shot their way into the Palace of Justice, murdering guards and seizing most of the country's top judges and hundreds of court aides. President Betancur refused to negotiate under the gun.

He accepts responsibility for the costly battle, even as he mourns the dead on both sides. To have negotiated under threat, even about reasonable demands, would have betraved all that this wise and good president has accomplished. By undermining his authority he would have compromised the peace process even more certainly than will this bloodbath.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

A Candid Blueprint for Africa

Robert S. McNamara has provided a useful blueprint of what must be done if Africa is to be rescued from "unimaginable human misery." His message is important for what he says, with unusual candor, about reforms that African leaders themselves must implement.

The harsh truth is that sub-Saharan Africa today faces a crisis of unprecedented proportions." Mr. McNamara said on Nov. 1. "The physical environment is deteriorating. Per-capita production of food grains is falling. Population growth rates are the highest in the world and rising. National economies are in disarray. And international assistance in real

terms is moving sharply downward." The blueprint was included in the recent Sir John Crawford Memorial Lecture, sponsored by the government of Australia and delivered by Mr. McNamara in Washington before the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. That group finances the 13 independent agricultural research centers that

were the birthplace of the Green Revolution. Mr. McNamara, when he was president of the World Bank, helped shift the focus of development to agriculture and to Africa. mobilizing an aid program that has invested more outside funds per capita than anywhere else in the world except Israel. That makes the deterioration all the more troubling. Africa, alone among the Third World continents, continues

in decline despite this massive assistance. Colonialism complicated an already desperate situation by exploiting resources and neglecting the development of people. The rush to independence brought to power many without the training or civic commitment for effective leadership. Until recently, aid donors have rarely offered coordinated and coherent programs emphasizing reform. Mr. McNamara emphasizes two areas of reform: in the leader-

ship of nations, and in development strategies. Speaking of failed leadership, he broke what he called "a conspiracy of silence" that has prevailed among friends of Africa. He noted the "very poor" record on human rights. "There is concern over the pervasiveness of corruption," he said. "There is concern over

the use of scarce resources to build large defense establishments and luxury projects. There is concern over the barsh treatment of regional groups. And there is concern over the repression of internal dissent."

On the reformation of policy, Mr. McNamara called for a new focus on agriculture and the peasant farmer, elimination or at least reform of ineffective bureaucracies, moderation of population growth and real efforts to reverse ecological deterioration. A key in both development acceleration and population control is "enhancing the status of women socially, economically and politically," he said. - The Los Angeles Times.

A Tough Royal Assignment

There can be few more demanding tasks. especially if you are young, than striking a happy mean between being royal and fulfilling America's expectations. Majesty has a mysterious value for this nation. How natural that in a country like America, which has a different history, this mysterious value should in these modern times be subject to the sharpest of scrutiny, even skepticism. How natural that America's media, sniffing perhaps a faint alien whiff of nostalgia among some in their midst, should seek to bring it all down to earth with "Chuck and Di" and all that jazz. There can be no complaint. But the burden of striking a happy mean between that former colony and this old island has fallen squarely on the shoulders of the Prince and Princess of Wales, making their first joint visit to America. By any standard, they have borne it well.

- The Daily Telegraph (London).

Why does the sight of the Waleses make Americans go dopey? Because we love camp. In a town full of people with pomp-less power, it is a kick to see powerless pomp, like seeing a vice president in sash and sword. I could note how this celebration of self-consciously empty glitz is the perfect expression of the wealth worship and limo culture of the new, imperial Washington, but that would spoil the fun.

- Columnist Charles Krauthammer, writing in The Washington Post.

This Summit Is Making People Nervous

W ASHINGTON —Thanks to an accident of timing, we now have learned the difference between a royal visit and a summit conference. A royal visit sends official Washington into a state of nervous anticipation and excitement. With a summit, it's just plain nervousness.

I leave it to my betters to explain why the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales caused such tremors of delight in the top circles of Washington. Among the leaf-rakers and weekend tennis burns with whom I consort, it was no big deal. But even where I hang out, the approaching

interest and, generally speaking, apprehension.

The tone of disquiet radiating outward from the White House itself is causing a great many people to ask of President Reagan's visit to Geneva: Is this trip really necessary?

Part of the queasiness is caused by bizarre events leading up to the summit: the defection and re-defection of a KGB official and the shipjumping and subsequent departure of a sailor. Such cases leave the impression that you can't trust your senses when the Soviet are involved.

At a higher level, Secretary of State George Shultz and National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane appeared to be shaken by their presummit encounter in Moscow with Mikhail Gor-bachev. Mr. Shultz described him as "combative" and came away saying no one should expect substantive agreements in Geneva next week.

Meanwhile, the president has provided further evidence that he is going to the summit with his mind still scrambled on what he wants to say and do there. What the White House called "imprecision" in his remarks to the Soviet journalists on

By David S. Broder

his thoughts about eventual deployment of a space-based strategic defense system clearly shook the negotiators on both sides.

Given what Mr. Shultz found out about Mr. Gorbachev's suspicions about America, it is easy to imagine the Russians concluding from the president's wavering utterances that negotiation is just a charade to cover U.S. rearmament plans. I do not think this is the case. I believe that Mr. Reagan is perfectly sincere in wanting to cap the

arms race, to reduce existing nuclear weapons stocks and to stabilize the system at lower levels of terror and destruction. I think he and his wife want history to write that Ronald Reagan was a peacemaker, not just a weapons builder. But it is as evident as anything can be that Mr. Reagan has not learned arms control issues well enough to analyze competing proposals and strategies, and also that there are powerful forces

inside his administration who oppose arms con-

trol and will do their utmost to ensure that the negotiating process produces no results.

They have sold him on "star wars" as the ultimate defense against nuclear weapons, which the scientific evidence suggests it is unlikely ever to be. They have diverted his attention from a fact the Soviets well understand: that "star wars" technology could produce a new wave of offensive weapons that would jeopardize the existing

nuclear parity of the superpowers.

For all these reasons. I have thought for several months that the Reagan-Gorbachev summit is likely to be a disappointment and could be a

fiasco. It is probable that General Secretary Gorbachev will take umbrage at what he may interpret as Mr. Reagan's studied "imprecision" and conclude that the weapons builders in the Pentagon have Mr. Reagan in their pocket. If Mr. Gorbachev challenges Mr. Reagan's sincerity, or pushes too hard for precise promises. Mr. Reagan is altogether likely to get his back up and revert to the ideological stereotypes he has long voiced about Soviet wickedness.

That kind of summit could set both nations back on the course of competitive arms building and raise the risk of confrontation even higher. I do not think that is what Mr. Reagan wants

to leave as a legacy. Because this president is often better on his second tries, I thought a possible Geneva II, in 1986 or 1987, would produce the results that are likely to elude him in 1985. But people who know the Kremlin much better than I tell me that Mr. Reagan may not get a second chance, if Geneva I goes as badly as now seems possible. They say Mr. Gorbachev must decide now whether this is an administration with which he can usefully negotiate. He needs the answer before he submits his long-term plans to the Soviet party congress this winter.

If Mr. Gorbachev goes home complaining ei-ther of Mr. Reagan's obtuseness or of his obduracy, it may be a long time - and another administration — before we have a real chance for substantial improvements in U.S.-Soviet rela-tions. I hope that view is wrong. I hope Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev allay my apprehen-sions about what will happen next week in Geneva. But that explains the nervousness.

The Washington Post.



The Three Affairs Seem Unrelated to the Summit

WASHINGTON — I have experienced the ordeal of former Soviet citizens known in the West as "defectors." Their behavior can be bizarre, particularly in the early days of the defection. This simple explanation may be valid in the case of the KGB defector Vitaly Yurchenko, who decided to return to the Soviet Union after claiming that he had been kidnapped, beaten and drugged by the CIA.
But was he a genuine

Could it be that this aborted defection was the guise for a devilish Kremlin plot designed to embarrass the White House on the eve of the go back to the Soviet Union. Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in Geneva? Is there a link be- ed, that Mr. Yurchenko was sent on tween this ploy and two other recent incidents with Soviet citizens - in New Orleans and Kabul - both of whom tried to defect and later decided to return to the Soviet Union? Mr. Yurchenko is now back in

the Soviet Union and we may never

be able to completely resolve the mystery of his re-defection. In my opinion, however, much of the speculation about Mr. Yurchenko is off the mark. I do not believe, for example, that the Kremlin would use a Yurchenko to jeopardize the Gene-va summit meeting. Past Soviet leaders whom I have known would not have resorted to such James Bond and George Smiley gambits in connection with preparations for the Soviet-American meetings at the highest level. Nor should we expect Mr. Gorbachev to act differently. There is too much at stake

By Arkady N. Shevchenko

The writer, author of "Breaking with Moscow," is a former Soviet diplomat. He was a United Nations undersecretary-general when he defected in 1978.

chenko affair and the incidents in- an American-made sensation. volving sailor Miroslav Medvid in New Orleans and a Soviet soldier in
Kabul. Both of them were, in my
view, true defectors. In all probability they changed their minds because the way they were handled have been merely another routine shattered their trust in Americans episode in the continuous sov war and they saw no other choice but to

Can we presume, as was suggesta mission aimed at torpedoing the complacency of the CIA and trying to find out, during the so-called debriefings, how much the CIA presently knows about Soviet policy and KGB intelligence operations? That cannot be ruled out. But my own experience suggests that Mr. Yurchenko could learn rather little in the course of the debriefings.

And who is he anyway? Not long ago he was merely the security officer at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, a watchdog but not a high-caliber intelligence expert. Later, in Moscow, he was promoted, but certainly not to the position that the American public has been led to imagine. Ill-founded and widely publicized reports stating that Mr. Yurchenko was a prize catch, the fifth-ranking KGB official (which is ridiculous nonsense), certainly blew

for the present Kremlin leadership. this case out of proportion. In fact, I see no link between the Yur- the case was not a KGB-made but It is not surprising to me that

episode in the continuous spy war between the Soviet Union and the West. So Moscow brought Mr. Yurchenko face to face with the American media in Washington before his departure. Had it not done so, many people in the free world would have thought that Mr. Yurchenko had been kidnapped by the KGB.

Of course he was not kidnapp tortured and drugged by the CIA. I dismiss entirely these outrageous Soviet fabrications designed to frighten other potential Soviet de-fectors. After I defected I was a free man, even in the CIA "safe house." Neither the CIA nor the FBI should be blamed for allowing Mr. Yurchenko to escape so easily from their custody. It would be contrary to the principles on which America is based to equate the "safe houses" for defectors with a kind of KGB

Lubyanka prison in Moscow. What will happen to Mr. Yurchenko? If he was part of a KGB plot, he may remain on the surface as long as it fits the Kremlin scheme

and even be awarded, for propaganda purposes, the Order of Lenin. Still, I am positive that Moscow would never trust anyone who had been in American hands for some time. If he really defected, which is likely, and later changed his mind, he will never be forgiven and will eventually be punished severely.

A lesson to be learned is that we

have to understand better the ago-nizing ordeal of the defector. The has decided to break with his past. his traditions, his family, his compatriots and his familiarity with his culture is fragile. The internal con-flict that results from his allegiance to his native land and his decision to brave an unknown world -a world that promises to be Arcadia but that may turn out to be a disappointment - is at the root of his depres-

sion, hesitation and erratic actions. Delicate care and tact are needed to help him cross the line and adjust to a new life. The newly established and privately financed institution, the Jamestown Foundation, which helped me so much after my break with the Soviet system could be of great value in this respect.

The Yurchenko case, whatever his motivations or task, should not mislead Americans about the possible sincerity of Soviet defectors. Many thousands of former Soviet citizens are now an active and useful part of American society. After all, the United States was born as a nation of immigrants.

The New York Times.

A Moment Of Hope For Ulster

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By Flora Lewis

BELFAST — Britain and Ireland are on the verge of an unprecedented agreement about Northern Ireland that will give the Republic a consultative responsibility there. It is part of the endlessly involuted

problem here that if agreement fails at the last minute, both sides would see it as an ominous catastrophe; but if there is success, few in Ulster will be pleased and most will be critical. Most people are so dug in behind mental particades that they see even a small concession as a slide "down the slippery slope" to "betrayai." They argue their causes passionately on the basis of selective history, rath-

er than address steps that could ease their problems. A slogan on a Belfast wall sums up: "To hell with the future and long live the past."

"How sad." says John Hume, courageous leader of Northern Ireland's Social Democratic and Labor Party, who is trying to rally support for a move to ease tensions. He is working closely with Prime Minister Garrett

FitzGerald, a charismatic politician embattled against demagoguery.

Few Irishmen on either side are aware that the line of partition is the last disputed border and the last case. of irredentism in Western Europe. They are an anachronism. Despite a thousand years of wars, other West Europeans have now managed to sur-

mount the urge to vengeance and domination by force in favor of rec-onciliation, which benefits them all. But people in Northern Ireland on both what are called the "nationalist" and the "loyalist" sides are modern enough to complain that it is undem-ocratic for London and Dublin to do a deal over their heads.

The fact is that many do not want a settlement on less than unobtainable terms. Those who do want compromise haven't the strength to reach it. There is not even a Protestant leader to stand as counterpart to Mr. Hume, who is convinced there are many quiet moderates among the Protestant rank and file. This is a classic case of the noisy and violent extremes overwhelming those who want peace.

It is because they realize that nothing will be achieved inside Northern Ireland without an initiative from outside that London and Dublin have come together. Precisely because she is so tough, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is an asset in this effort. She has promised to make no concessions on sovereignty, but she accepts an "Irish dimension" to the conflict, the need to involve the Republic in addressing real grievances of Northern Catholics. She will not be scared off by Protestants who rant that Ireland is a foreign country and must be treated only as such.

The details of the coming accord remain secret, but it is clearly a very limited step. Quite correctly, how-ever, the Sinn Fein, which does only the necessary to veil its connection with Irish Republican Army terrorists, and Protestant militants, who have their own thugs in the Ulster Defense Association, feel it is an at-

tempt to reduce their influence. What will they try to do to destroy the agreement? A surge in violence is anticipated. The gamble in London and Dublin is that 16 years of communal violence has wearied the Northern Irish enough to make many heed the call of hope instead of the old summons to bitterness.

Britain and Ireland each have their own reasons for wanting to calm the situation. Despite the tired Irish slogans, the British do not want to run Northern Ireland anymore. They want the "Irish problem" to go away and stop the drain on their money and military manpower. The Dublin government is worried about the rise of Sinn Fein revolutionaries.

The most optimistic do not expect the situation to turn around soon. But at least the agreement is an effort to move in a new direction and give people a chance to emerge from the burdens of a dreadful past,

The attitude of the U.S. government and of Irish-Americans has great influence. They should make loud and clear — at least as loud as the strident Northern militants —the message that conciliation has America's support and sympathy.

The New York Times

FROM OUR NOV. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Tolstoy Leaves His Family

ST. PETERSBURG - Prince Obolensky, whose estate adjoins that of Leo Tolstoy, telegraphs from Tula that Count Tolstoy has disappeared. He left Yasnaya Polyana [on Nov. 10], leaving a letter for his wife saying he could no longer live surrounded by luxury and, like many other old men, was retiring from the life of the world to complete solitude. He asked his wife not to seek his place of sojourn and not to come to him if she discovered it. He begged forgiveness for the grief which his departure might cause her. The family, and especially the countess, is deeply distressed at the count's disappearance. There are reasons to believe that the count has proceeded to an old monastery in the province of Kaluga.

1935: An Ancient Egyptian Tunnel CAIRO - Egypt has just revealed one more page of ancient history — a subway system of 2766 B.C. It is believed to have been part of a greater architectural plan conceived after the creation of the Pyramid of Chrephren. The passage provides a means of going from the necropolis of King Cheops, believed to have been the builder of the Great Pyramid. to that of King Chrephren, the builder of the Second Pyramid. It passes under the couseway which stretches for nearly a mile between the Second Pyramid and the Temple of the Sphinx and is paved with blocks fitted together as carefully as the blocks in the pyramids. Excavators have gone down 125 feet; in the lower level it is hoped still greater discoveries may be made.

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America's Commitment Is to Filipinos

WASHINGTON — When President Ferdinand Marcos and By Robert A. Manning nounced early elections at the beginning of next year, he hoped above all to deflect American demands for political, military and economic reforms in the Philippines. In fact his announcement only highlighted the pressing need for change and for American measures to further it. There is a growing consensus in Washington that the United States must get tough with Mr. Marcos, but there is little idea of what to do.

To its credit, since the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino in August 1983, the United States has distanced itself from the Marcos regime. It has pursued a dialogue with the opposition and stepped up calls for reforms. But vast amounts of American economic aid have continued to flow to Manila - part of a policy of "constructive engagement" that has led Mr. Marcos to believe that the United States needs him more than he needs it.

Evidence that he has spurned U.S. calls for reform is substantial. · He has tightened his control over the official commission on elections. He has revoked the authority of the independent watchdog group, the National Movement for Free Elec-

tions, without which the parliamenta-

ry elections of May 1984 would not

have been as fair as they were. · Military abuses have not abated. Indeed the level of violence appears to be increasing. Some 15 Americans are said to have been killed by the

Philippine armed forces, and 21 civilians were massacred by the local militia on Negros Island in September. • There has been little sign of economic improvement. The economy contracted by 5.5 percent last year, and a second year of negative growth is projected this year. Mr. Marcos has made no serious efforts to dismantle the coconut and sugar monopolies controlled by his supporters.

Mr. Marcos is clearly more concerned with staying in power than with reform. His handling of the Aquino case is typical of the sleight of hand he uses to diffuse criticism. A commission of inquiry appointed by the president issued a report last year indicating high-level military involvement in the murder, but the supreme court ruled that evidence from the hearings was inadmissible in the trial that followed, thus undermining the case against the former chief of the armed forces, General Fabian Ver, and 25 other senior officers.

In the face of such intransigence. America must begin to disengage from the Marcos regime. The Reagan administration has many ways of applying pressure. In addition to the \$900 million in aid scheduled for the Philippines from 1984 to 1989 in exchange for use of Clark Air Field and the naval base at Subic Bay. Washington provides hundreds of millions of dollars in food aid. Export-Import Bank credits, commodity credits, agricultural credits and indirect aid channeled through multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

The first sanction should be a phased cutoff of credits from the Export-Import Bank. At the same time, as much economic aid as possible should be channeled through the private sector rather than the Marcos government. The United States should use its leverage in the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank and among allied donors to restrict aid to Manila unless it is conditioned on reforms. There should also be an embargo on new military construction on the American bases.

If, after a decent interval, major reforms are not forthcoming, more sanctions could be applied. The two key tests ahead are the reinstatement or not of General Ver, and the coming elections. If the general is reinstated, the Reagan administration should quietly make it known that it would tolerate a congressional decision to cut off military aid. Unfair elections should trigger further tightening of aid and credits.

Washington must begin to demonstrate that its commitment is to the Filipino people, not the Marcos dy-nasty. A failure to make that clear now could cause irreparable damage to American strategic interests.

dent for the newsmagazine U.S. News & World Report. He contributed this

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rights on the Agenda? There is no evidence that President

Reagan wants to use the Geneva summit to promote human rights. Andrew Nagorski (in "But Gorbachev Has the Weaker Hand," Nov. 8) cor-rectly stresses Mikhail Gorbachev's weaknesses and needs, but he is naive if he thinks that human rights feature on the White House agenda. In countries where people are

struggling for human tights - South

Africa, the Philippines, Chile - Mr. Reagan supports the oppressor. He may make the right noises about the Soviet bloc, but there was more liberalization and emigration during de-tente, as negotiated and pursued by Heavy Kissinger and Jimmy Carter, A historic moment was missed during the 16 months of Solidarity's existence, when massive conditional aid to Poland from the West might have stabilized the freedoms gained by Polish workers. But Mr. Reagan used that window of opportunity simply for propaganda purposes to berate communism. If I were a Soviet re-

Letters intended for publication should be addressed *Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

the best from Geneva but, given Mr. Reagan's acts, not his words, I would prepare for no change at all.

DENIS MACSHANE.

Japan Is Not Wealthy

According to "In Japan, Progress Eindes Many Among the Masses" (Nov. 1), only 34 percent of Japanese communities have modern sewer systems and only 51 percent of Japanese roads were paved as of 1982, compared with high percentages in Britain and the United States. The report also says that the average size of houses in Japan is far smaller than that in the United States. I assume

that this reporting is correct. But I am irritated to see the report declaring that "Japan is a wealthy nation." As anyone interested in Japan should know, it is not a wealthy country. A population of 120 million live on a small territory the greater large part of which is mountains without natural resources. Japan only recently reached a level of living stanformer or refusenik, I would hope for dards comparable to those in Western countries. It has not been able to accumulate wealth, unlike the United States, Britain and other Western countries that have done it in long years of domination over much of the world. Virtually no Japanese has his own airplane or deluxe cruise boat. The evidence of the roads and sewage systems confirms relative poverty.

MASAOKI MOTOZONO. Kamakura, Japan.

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they shot to death two black wornen in overnight riots.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said one woman was killed after the police fired on a crowd throwing gasoline bombs at an anti-riot squad near Upington in northern Cape province.

The second was killed when a policeman fired on a crowd attacking his home in Mamelodi town-ship near Pretoria. More than 800 people have died in unrest in the past 13 months.

The report of the two deaths coincided with a commentary on state radio defending plans to nearly Mrs. Mandela is in Cape Town double the size of the police force to be with her husband, Nelson,

18 Removed

In Shake-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign minister, Stefan Olszowski,

55, a political veteran who was con-

sidered a leader of hard-line oppo-

sition to General Jaruzelski within

the government and the Commu-nist Party. Mr. Olszowski, who was re-

moved from the ruling party Polit-

buro on Monday, appeared to have been at least temporarily eliminat-

ed as a political factor in Poland

after 15 years near the center of

power, despite reportedly strong

foreign minister by Marian Orze-

chowski, 54, a former Communist

Party Central Committee secretary,

university rector, and alternate

member of the Politburo since

Political sources said Mr. Orze-

out a strong political profile of his leaving only two members of the

success in eliminating Mr. Ols- was promoted to replace General zowski as a potential rival was bal- Jaruzelski as prime minister last

anced by the demotion of Micczys- week. Only three new deputy prime

law Rakowski, a close advisor to ministers were named, increasing

the general who was removed as a Communist Party domination of

In Liberia; Outcome Unclear

deputy prime minister. Mr. Ra- the presidium.

General Tries to Seize Power

General Jaruzelski's apparent posts along with Mr. Messner. He

chowski appeared to be a loyal fol-lower of General Jaruzelski with-

(Continued from Page 1)

rebels and a loyalist soldier had

A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been

ordered in Monrovia; and Liberia's

land borders, along with the inter-

national airport, have been closed.

want to be identified, said that

General Quiwonkpa appeared to

have gained control of most of Liberia's 5,000-member army.

General Doe, he said, had con

trol of the 200-man executive man-

sion guard and the army's 1st Bat-

tailon, a force of 380 men that is led

ses Wright. The 1st Battalion is

ters) south of Monrovia. Most of

the soldiers loyal to General Doe,

slaves, has about \$450 million of

investments in Liberia, including a

Voice of America transmission cen-

ter that broadcasts to all of Africa.

None of the 3,500 U.S. nationals in

Liberia was reported injured in

Tuesday's fighting.
In the recent election, the gov-

ernment said that Mr. Doe had

garnered 50.9 percent of the vote.

But unofficial counts, confirmed

Mr. Doe probably received about

25 percent of the vote and that the

presidency was won by the candi-

Western diplomats, showed that

by Mr. Doe's cousin, Colonel Mo-

based about 17 miles (27.5 kilome-

The U.S. official, who did not

been killed in the fighting

Mr. Oiszowski was replaced as

connections to Moscow.

In Poland

crease could reduce the amount of force that police had to use to control unrest.

The government called in the army in October last year to help control the unrest. But senior policemen privately expressed reservations over the use in volatile black townships of young army COUSCIDES.

In Cape Town, Winnie Mandela, the black nationalist leader who has been given a deadline of next Friday to return to internal exile or face possible arrest, vowed that she would defy Pretoria.

Marian Orzechowski

kowski, long considered a leader of

liberal activists in the Communist

four other deputy prime ministers were removed from their posts,

nine-member Presidium in their

tory a sham and refused to partici-

in aid if last month's elections are

State Department has not yet made

not found to be "free and fair." The

that determination.

ering from prostate surgery.

Mrs. Mandela said her husband, a founder of the outlawed African National Congress that is waging a guerrilla war against white rule, was recovering.

■ New Zealand Sets Sanctions New Zealand said Tuesday that it would impose sanctions against South Africa in accord with a Commonwealth agreement reached last month to bring pressure on Pre-toria to end its system of racial

separation, Agence France-Presse reported from Wellington. David Lange, who is prime min-ister and foreign minister, announced a ban on the import of.

by emisting nearly 40,000 more who has been in jail for more than members by 1995.

20 years for sabotage. He is in a military vehicles, as well as on the hospital, under heavy guard, recovsale and re-export of computer equipment to Pretoria.

The measures taken by New Zealand included instructions to the state-owned Export Guarantee Corp. not to guarantee export commitments for new business with South Africa.

Mr. Lange said that New Zealand did not have much trade with South Africa.

Referring to the cancellation in July of a tour of South Africa by the New Zealand All Blacks rugby team, Mr. Lange said, "We have our distinctive role. We have discharged it on sporting contacts."

"Those with economic clout have their responsibility now," he

Hong Kong's Example **Inspiring to Guangzhou**

(Continued from Page 1) the city's young, and despite a mid-summer crackdown there still are plenty of wagers being laid over the

the street, on finger-guessing or hoop-throwing or Chinese chess.

Over at the Beicheng Hotel, and at other hotels patronized by Chinese visitors from other parts of Asia, a less innocent form of entertainment has sprung up around the stream of young women, mostly from cities of the north, who come south with their evening dresses and high-heeled shoes in the hope of cashing in on Guangzhou's Party, will now head an economic

Along with the prostitution and pambling, there has sprung up a thriving trade in snuggled an-tiques, including valuable burial objects illicitly unearthed from ancient tombs.

So many of these have reached year that prices on some items have tumbled, prompting prominent store, Nanlang Daxia, has gone from earrying 6,000 varieties of heightened vigilance. Despite near-ly 300,000 symposium acceptation in 1972 than 30,000. From the anction houses of the world this ly 300,000 smuggling arrests in zero in 1978, there are now more Guangdong province from 1981 to than 35,000 private businesses, double the number two years ago.

knowledge that carrying out Deng Xiaoping's wide-ranging program of change has given rise to some unwanted social phenomena." The Guangzhou people are re-

pate in his government. The U.S. government is bound by Congress to withhold this year's \$86 million

American Express Opens a Service Office in Beijing

BEUING - American Express opened an office here Tuesday to promote its credit card, travelers' checks and tourism operation in China.

The company expects that eventually the Chinese will carry credit cards, although there have been no discussions so far. said the company's president, Louis V. Gerstner Jr.

The office initially will help card holders to cash checks rapidly at the Bank of China, replace lost or stolen cards, and advise travelers, he said.

of the city's total output from 1978 to 1984.

On side streets, block after block is lined with private stalls selling clothes, stir-fried food and household commodities. Competition has cut profits of state stores, but Mr. Wang, for one, welcomes it.

Perhaps the most intriguing bazaar in all China is the Qingping nowned throughout the world for market, across a bridge from Sha their business acumen, and the mian Island, where 50,000 customones who stayed behind proved no ers a day jostle along a narrow maze of streets. Here you can hag-According to Wang Yejun, director of the structural reform office in turtle brew that will cure your rheuthe city government, there has been matism or a monkey, frog or baby

France to Build New Nuclear Arms

(Continued from Page 1) who was blamed in the sinking by

part of an effort to return the Defense Ministry to its normal con-

the official said, were members of his minority Krahn tribal group. The U.S. government, long the major benefactor of the nation has prompted at least two major French initiatives. founded in 1847 by freed American

The first is a scheme, announced everal months ago by President François Mitterrand, calling for a program of cooperation among Euopean countries to develop new technologies.

sponse, developing nuclear weapons capable of penetrating likely new defenses. A military budget of roughly \$20 billion for next year, passed by the French National As-

While the budget referred to items already on a five-year pro-

Mr. Quilès listed several other objectives, including two nuclear sub-marines in addition to the seven already in the five-year plan. Mr. Ouiles said that the new gen-

eration of submarines would be in

as the target for developing a min-iaturized nuclear wearhead which would presumably be installed in the new submarines.

The program, called Eureka, 15 sembly on Friday, allocates about a aimed, French officials have said, third of total French military spending to nuclear weapons.

curement plan adopted in 1983,

service by 1994. He said that he had set that year

krugerrand gold coins and of South

For those bored with the crack of billiard balls there are other opporumities to chance one's money in

advisory council of the parliament that government officials said would be reorganized and strength-.In addition to Mr. Rakowski,

Officials at the mock Ming pal-ace that serves as a city hall ac-

an 87-percent increase in the value eagle.

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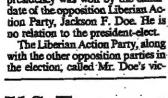
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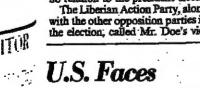
Cash Shortage James L. Vol Bridge

gressional action."
Treasury officials estimate they



(Continued from Page 1) tions of dire consequences, nothing new for Congress, which has sometimes been unable to act without pressure. But rarely have legislators faced so many high-stakes deadlines in such a short

ally."
It would be an absolute disgrace if the United States defaulted for the first time in its over 200year history," he said "But that's very possibly what we are looking at and it certainly is what we are looking at in the absence of con-



Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d warned Friday that a U.S. government default would have swift and severe repercussions both domestically and internation-

will have \$9 billion on hand Friday to cover the \$16 billion in interest payments plus all other normal daily expenses. Should it run out of cash, the Treasury is legally obligated to notify the Federal Reserve Board and, through it, the nation's banks. Once that happens, no one holding a federal check, including military payroll checks to be issued Friday, would be able to cash it.



Germany's 'Foto-Magazin' leaves

us with nothing else to say.



Russians' View of America: A Filter of Hearsay, Rumor and Classics

By Serge Schmemann New York Times Service

OSCOW — Russians often seem to think of America in terms of opposites. There are greedy millionaires and the penniless homeless. There are the whites who have cars, personal computers and suburban homes, and there are the oppressed blacks. There are the militaristic and callous ruling circles led by President Ronald Reagan and the monopolies," and there are the good, industrious American people. America is a land of plenty and a land of violence, a land of extreme wealth and abject poverty.

Sometimes, the stereotypes are as simplistic as the view of many Americans that the Soviet Union is exclusively a land of repressed dissidents and oppressive Communists. Sometimes, however, the images are complex and nuanced, drawing on a broad range of films and books, although the literature and films that are made available in the Soviet Union are carefully selected to give an ideologically correct image of America, or at least one that does not contradict the Kremlin's official line

In addition, hearsay and rumor play a big role in a society whose official information is controlled and suspect, a society in which Western publications are available only to senior officials, researchers and journalists who have a demonstrable need to read them. However they have come by their percep-

tions, including their carefully controlled textbooks, here are some of the images described by Russians of various ages and backgrounds who were selected at random and asked in an informal survey to tell what came to their minds when they heard the words United States: • A 26-year-old Russian recalled a photo-

graph of Manhattan from the air: "That's how I imagine it." he wrote. "A forest of skyscrapers. Streets illuminated by billboards, clogged with demonstrators holding placards, who are being chased by police in bulletproof vests. Cars rac-ing down broad highways between swollen fields and farms." A man of 60 who claimed a lifelong fascina-

tion with the United States said: "I think of a great country, of her massive industrial might, her rockets and atomic bombs, her energetic people, who blend all races and nations, her extremely complex and, to my mind, antiquated system of government.

• A Muscovite of 47 wrote: "Giant sequoias. a dazzling limousine gliding among them, the surf, the Golden Gate Bridge in Frisco, the immortal Ella Fitzgerald."

To a middle-aged woman, the images were "prairies, Thoreau (his 'Walden'), Hollywood, Kennedy and Dallas, jazz, whites and Negroes." Another Russian cited cars, billboards, suburbs and "lots of unemployed."

The questions, based on those used in a Times poll of Americans, were presented to about 30 Russians either directly or through friends, since wariness of foreigners tends to produce fairly formal replies to a foreign correspondent.

The respondents were promised anonymity, to assure they would not be intimidated. In addition, I talked to knowledgeable Russians about how they thought Russians generally might respond. While there are public-opinion polls in the Soviet Union, few are ever published, and it is doubtful that any are conducted that ask such questions as "What do you think of Americans?" More likely, they ask people how they feel about such things as transportation and retail trade.

The briefest response to my inquiries was signed "Under 33." It said simply: "Superb roads, clean tollets, businesslike people and

HE most common sources for percepns of the United States cite of the respondents were officially permitted books, followed by films. Everybody had grown up on Huckleberry Finn and Jack London's "White Fang," and to this day, Russians get a thrill recalling Yul Brynner's fast draw in the "The Magnificent Seven."

"It would not be an exaggeration to say that in childhood we all were reared on American adventure literature - James Fenimore Cooper. Jack London, Edgar Allan Poe, Mark Twain, O. Henry — a whole constellation of names, wrote a Russian in his 30s. "All subsequent attitudes toward Americans are bent through this prism — not consciously, of course. Every person looks at the world in his own way, but we all played at cowboys and Indians in our child-

And of course there is American pop culture. "Those who are today in their 20s and 30s," wrote a man of that generation, "passed their whole adolescence in the belief that to have something American was the highest chic -American jeans, American rock, American

None of the respondents had been to the United States, and their images were a pastiche of a land glimpsed dimly from a distance romantic vistas and homeless people, dazzling culture and broad highways, demonstrators and

Yet there were curious omissions. Though some talked of the homeless and unemployed. and most seemed sympathetic, even warm, toward Americans, none talked about American democracy or civil rights, and those who bothered to talk about official U.S. policies seemed

From these and many other interviews, books and articles there emerges a pattern of images and preconceptions about America and Americans, often contradictory and complex, that derives both from the Russian character and from the way an enormously curious people, denied direct contact and information, forms its views of a distant land.

For many Russians, especially the intelligentsia, it is culture above all that seems to define their America. Rare is the Russian who was not reared on "The Deerslayer" and "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," who is not familiar with The Catcher in the Rye," Ernest Hemingway, William Faulkner and John Steinbeck.

Classics and contemporary American literature are a mainstay of the Soviet reading diet, either through dog-eared copies or through translations in the enormously popular monthly journal, Foreign Literature. Russian readers are familiar with Theodore Dreiser, Erskine Caldwell, Sinclair Lewis, John Updike, Kurt Vonnegut, Gore Vidal, Isaac Asimov and Arthur Hailey. The books chosen for Russian translation usually are heavy with social criticism.

Then there is the enormous popularity of American jazz, rock, film and theater. Benny Goodman's triumphant 1962 tour is still re- ed States, if they thought about it at all, as a wild called as a milestone in Soviet music. Movies and woolly land of cowboys and Indians. ranging from "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" to "Kramer vs. Kramer" and "Tootsie" pack Soviet movie houses. At last count, eight plays by Tennessee Williams were in the reper- distant place to which characters like Dostoires of Moscow theaters, and not long ago "Porgy and Bess" was spotted in the repertory of the theater in Yakutsk, in remotest Siberia.

One film cited by many Russians as a major source of their impressions of America is aftermath of World War I that an image of an Charles Chaplin's "City Lights," which depicts industrial, capitalist, powerful America began on Victory Day in May 1945, when a crowd



Russians line up to buy Pepsi-Cola on a Moscow street.

'We fear you. This distorts our fascination with the United States. It is simply impossible to bypass the reality that you can annihilate us. This is always present, in any discussion.'

Melor Sturua, an Izvestia commentator on U.S. affairs.

an America of malevolent tycoons and oppressed workers. The Soviet-selected American entry in the feature-film category at the Moscow Film Festival last summer was "A Soldier's Story," about racial conflicts in the U.S. Army. In addition to the selective importing of spe-cific books and films, there is a long history of official opposition - usually futile - to more

general American influences that are felt to be deologically dangerous, such as jazz, rock and even jeans. Senior ideologues still write occasional diatribes against the hostile influence of stern pop culture. One knowledgeable Russian, who was a

member of the Communist Party at the time, recalls the anxious party meetings called in the early 1960s to consider measures against the runaway popularity of "The Magnificent Seven," which was deemed to give too heroic and attractive an image of Americans. That film was not banned, but it led to the end of the importing of American westerns for the average comde, although Leonid L Brezhnev was reputed to have a weakness for cowboy movies and to watch them in the privacy of his official dacha.

D EYOND the books, films and music, the Sources of Russians' perceptions grow hazier. Many images, like those of carglutted highways and crowds of people walking briskly through streets, seem to come from the Russians' practice of watching television news not for the news, but for glimpses of distant and unknown places behind the foreign correspondents, who generally choose pretty scenes as backgrounds for their reports. "Television could teach us so much more," wrote a middle-aged Moscow woman, "but still I really like the American backgrounds against which our correspondents talk - the streams of cars flowing down real streets, the throngs of unfamiliar people flowing with their own thoughts."

Since hearsay and rumor are important in the education of a people whose access to solid information is sharply restricted, legends about America brought back by travelers spread rapidly, mingling with images of American tourists and chance contacts with American residents in

In recent years, the emigre Soviet Jews in Brighton Beach in Brooklyn, New York, have supplied a whole new body of lore. Their books and letters and cassettes filter back by various means, including tourists from America and sometimes through the mail, and every hip Muscovite knows the boozy, raspy voice of Willy okarev, an emigré who sings of Manhattan from the vantage of a cynical, profane night-shift cabdriver and sometime thief. His songs, "Big Apple," "Skyscrapers, Skyscrapers" and "Over the Hudson," on poorly copied cassettes rasp from many a Moscow taxi or kitchen win-

"In Central Park, as in the gardens of Semira-

The marvels are beyond description. I only know you have no business there at night.

Pop in, and that's all the New York you'll ever

Soviet perceptions of America are for the most part as young as the Soviet state. Before this century, at least from the time of Peter the end to their long ordeal, and many fondly re-Great, the Russian elite identified with Europe. and France seems to have been the source of language and style. But they imagined the Unit-

There are few Americans in prerevolutionary Russian literature, and America itself is mentioned in novels usually only as an exotic and toevsky's Dmitri Karamazov or Tolstoy's Stiva Oblonsky threaten to run in moments of extreme despair.

It was after the Bolshevik Revolution and the

to take shape. The United States was the indus- converged on the U.S. Embassy, then near Red trial model that the young socialist state planned to match and surpass; and it was the major force in the doomed and rotting world that communism promised to supplant.

The first images of America to gain wide dissemination in the Soviet Union — ones that survive to this day — were created by Soviet poets and writers who traveled to the United States. Works such as Vladimir Mayakovsky's 1926; Maxim Gorky's "The City of the Yellow "One-Storied America" (1936) supplied the pioneering pictures of rapacious monopolists and soaring skyscrapers, industrious workers and throbbing factories, millionaires and beggars. They became a source of indelible first images against which all subsequent perceptions have

Gorky's polemical tract (the yellow devil was old, of course), which developed out of a trip to the United States early in the century to stir up revolutionary support, was a beginning effort in the genre of bloated capitalist versus oppressed

Ilf and Petrov's "One-Storied America," by contrast, was an enormously popular, although somewhat superficial, tour of the United States conducted by the Soviet Union's all-time favorite comic writers. Ilf and Petrov crisscrossed the United States and compiled a witty, mildly critical, but basically sympathetic catalogue of American types and peculiarities. If Gorky introduced the callous capitalist, then Ilf and Petrov gave shape to the image of of the effi-Itraproductive "Amerikansky biznessmen." It is a dual image that has persisted through innumerable updates and line shifts to

the present day.

Delovitost — as a noum it means efficiency, industriousness; as an adjective it means businesslike - is the term for one image that is firmly wedded in the Soviet mind with Ameri can business. Stalin himself declared in 1924 that the Leninist approach to work was "to combine Russian revolutionary sweep with American delovitost." During the heady indus-trialization of the 1920s and 1930s, Russians like Vasili V. Kuznetsov, now 84 and the Soviet vice president, traveled to Detroit to absorb American technology and industrial techniques.

Today, West Germany and Japan have made considerable inroads into the American reputation for innovation, and Russians may think more in terms of "Western" than "American" technology. Yet delovitost is still firmly associated with America, and one of the reasons for system - our propaganda is silent on this, and the acute fear of war with the United States is the common image of technological supermen

"In the U.S. you think you can find a technological solution to every problem," said Melor Sturua, a longume writer on American affairs for the newspaper Izvestia. "Sometimes we think you can, too. In fact, Russians can't figure out why Americans have not cured cancer.

OR the generation of Russians now over 50, the golden era of Soviet-American relations was World War II, the great patriotic war. The U.S. entry into the war seemed to many Russians to guarantee an early member the tall, yellow cans of pork and the Studebaker trucks brought in under the lendlease program.

Roy Medvedev, the dissident historian, recalls that "there was genuine good feeling among people, bordering on gratitude. I was a boy, and the Germans were moving east. They had seized the Ukraine, Byelorussia, the northern Caucasus. I was in Georgia and felt the threat. And suddenly the American Studebaker trucks began arriving - big, heavy trucks moving north - and we felt genuine strength on the move, a strength that would change things."

Pro-American feelings rose to a dramatic high

Square, in a mass demonstration of what George F. Kennan, then a diplomat in Moscow. called "almost delirious friendship." The war-time infatuation fizzled almost immediately after that, with the atomic bomb, the Cold War and Stalin's reimposition of harsh repression of those who had any dealings with foreigners. Spy mania became rife, an official campaign was launched against "bowing low before foreign-"My Discovery of America," first published in ers," and it became dangerous even to show enthusiasm for things foreign.

and Americans have ebbed and flowed with the tides of Soviet-American relations. Yet even in the low times, the longing for American culture has thrived.

Not surprisingly, one of the frequent questions in Moscow about the Soviet-American summit meeting next week is whether it might produce a new cultural agreement and renew the trickle of officially sponsored American cultural visits to the Soviet Union. The last exchange agreement lapsed at the end of 1979, and there have been no touring bands or orchestras or theater groups since, although there have been a few films, an occasional performer like John Denver and a handful of American contestants in ballet or music competitions.

The hunger for more exchanges was dramatized most recently at the Moscow Book Fair. Among the most sought-after items was a bilingual catalog of American books distributed by the Association of American Publishers. So great was the demand that in the closing days of the exhibition some uniformed police were called in, and the American organizers simply threw books into a forest of waiting hands.

Yet when one discusses their impressions of America with Russians, it soon becomes evident that something is missing. None list Abraham Lincoln, the Constitution, human rights, freedom or any other term that might reflect an appreciation of the American political system, of the values that Americans feel most distinguish them from the Russians.

One young Muscovite, who wrote excitedly in the informal survey about the allure of American culture, expressed considerably less enthusiasm for American politics: "When I try to analyze the general attitude among youth to America's domestic and foreign policies, then, despite the fuzziness and lack of clarity, I would still have to say that on the whole it is negative.

"Soviet youth," he continued, "cannot assess the merits of the American democratic political for an ordinary Soviet person to get a tourist or official trip to the USA is an unachievable dream. The flaws and misdoings of the American system, on the other hand, are immediately served up by Soviet propaganda. And, though Soviet young people often treat these propagan-da tricks skeptically, their effect is nonetheless Russian's view of the world is bipolar, and the

This attitude may come as something of a surprise to Americans accustomed to thinking of people in the Soviet Union as yearning to shed communism or escape to a free America. Some do, of course. But the fact is that in the popular Russian vision of the United States. democracy takes a distant back scat to the American novel, jazz, whiskey and business.

One reason, of course, is that very few Russians get to see the United States, and those who do are carefully selected for ideological trustworthiness. According to the State Department. the number of Soviet citizens who visited the United States in 1984 totaled 5,757, and of these only 1,743 were classified as tourists; the rest were primarily diplomats, businessmen and those connected with international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund.

of the American way of life is shaped from pathy and respect for Americans is not reciprochildhood by official ideology, propaganda and cated, that many Americans nurture an irratio-

and freedoms are so freely applied by the Kremlin to its own political system that the words become hollow. Typical was the occasion re-cently when Mikhail S. Gorbachev; the Soviet leader, declared, "If there is a country where political and other rights have been gained by Jews more than in ours, I would be very happy to hear about it. There is no place where they have more rights than in our country."

In grade school, Russians learn a history of the United States tailored to the tenets of Marxist ideology and the needs of the state. The denigration of the American system is relent-

lessly pursued in the press and on television.

An issue of Pravda, selected at random, poured vitriol on the United States, which was charged with everything from setting up labor camps for dissidents to complicity in the Israeli raid on Palestinian bases in Tunisia. On the same day, Tass, the Soviet press agency, accused Washington of "pursuing a policy of state-spon-sored terrorism in international affairs" and waging "an all-out offensive at home on basic human rights." Officials in Washington, Tass added, "evade giving a straight answer to the question on the number of political prisoners in the United States."

Uncle Sam is lampooned almost daily in the press as a fiendish charlatan guiding one global atrocity or another. The themes of repressed blacks, memployment and the homeless are relentlessly repeated, and American statements or positions are ignored, distorted or miscast.

EW Russians, of course, take this stuff seriously. The art of reading better seriously. The art of reading between the lines is as old as manipulated information, and the clumsy propaganda often ends up as grist for the renowned Soviet political joke. There's the one that asks, "What is the difference between the Soviet Constitution and the American Constitution?" Reply: "The Soviet Constitution guarantees freedom of speech and freedom of gathering. The American Constitution guarantees freedom after speech and freedom after gathering."

Or there's the old one about an American and

a Russian debating who has more freedom. The American says: "I can walk in front of the White House and shout Down with Reagan, and nothing will happen to me." The Russian retorts: "I can walk in front of the Kremlin and yell Down with Reagan,' too, and nothing will

happen to me, either."
Yet the steady flow of half-truths and lies, backed by the rigorous control of all other sources of information, does take a toll. The images of poverty and racial oppression take hold, while the dimly perceived concepts of rights and freedoms blend with their own country's often distorted use of those terms.

Excluded almost entirely from the secretive political processes of their own country, Russians acquire little experience against which to assess political democracy in the West Most of them come to agree vaguely with the fundamen-tal tenet of Marxist ideology, which holds that while capitalist "ruling circles" are bad, the people are good.

Even to Russians who understand its basic workings, the American political system often seems contradictory, unwieldly and disorderly. To Soviet eyes, the public wrangling among officials of the same administration in Washington, the harsh accusations of competing politi-cians, the demonstrations and strikes — all these merge with reports of rampant crime and violence to create a frightening image of discord and chaos.

Russians set great store by order and a single governing voice in their own society, perhaps because they fear that without it they would face anarchy and chaos. The portraits of Stalin that still grace many truck windows speak of a nostalgia for a strong master, khozyain, and Mr. Gorbachev's crackdown on drinking, for all the when liquor stores curtailed their hours, is the type of move most Russians understand and

What emerges from Russians' accounts of their impressions of America is a contradictory image of a land both alluring and threatening Yet however ambivalent the image of America, wherever the political winds are blowing, whatever the inroads of Japan or West Germany into America's reputation for technological might, the United States has always had a unique and

powerful place in Soviet perceptions.

From the time of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, Russians have perceived the United States as their main rival and main model. It is a nation with which they have felt a kinship in size, breadth and might, and Americans are a people with whom the Russians have perceived themselves twinned by history, rivalry, even by the mutual assured destruction" of nuclear power.

Reared on James Fenimore Cooper's roman tic frontier, Jack London's wild North and Mark Twain's broad Midwest, Russians discern echoes of American legends in their own land. In the American frontier they see their own Siberia, in the Midwest they recognize their own great rivers and steppes and in the melting pot of American history they find reflections of their own multinational state. But from the enormous differences in the

social organization and development of two such kindred lands, they conclude that the Russians and Americans must be diametrically op-posed as peoples. The image that develops is of Americans as industrious, practical, but like and of Russians as custodians of a legendary "soul."

The poet Andrei Voznesensky once spoke of

the two peoples as two halves of the brain -Americans are reasonable and industrious, Russians are intuitive and subjective. "Americans translate emotion into concrete action," he said. "Confronted with tragedy, a Russian will embrace, weep, kiss, spend the night. An American will write a check."

However they formulate the similarities and differences, the point is that the United States is the other big power. China may be mysterious and threatening. Western Europe may be entic-ing and nettlesome, the Third World may be other side is America - rich, contradictory, big, powerful, dazzling, dangerous. Nikita S. Khrushchev expressed the feeling in

his memoirs when he described his emotions on approaching the United States for the first time-'It wouldn't be my first trip abroad. After all, I'd been to England, Switzerland, France, India. Indonesia, Burma and so on. These were all foreign countries, but they weren't America. America occupied a special position in our thinking and our view of the world. And why shouldn't it? It was our strongest opponent among the capitalist countries, the leader that called the tune of anti-Sovietism for the rest."

Yet the feeling is usually not as hostile as Khrushchev might have wanted to make it sound. More often the opposite is the case. "The basic difference between us," maintains Mr. Voznesensky, "is that Russians like Americans." He is voicing a common assumption But the major reason is that a Russian's view among Russians: that their fundamental symdouble talk. Terms such as democracy, rights nal hostility for the Soviet Union.

The Soviet sympathy is often tangible. Amencan visitors frequently remark that in a roomful of foreigners, they seem to be the biggest attraction, the most honored guesss. To announce Ya Amerikaneus (I'm an American) is often enough to provoke even ordinary Russians into protestations of peaceful intentions and hatred of war.

OSTILE receptions are virtually unknown; on the contrary, Russians often joke that the Soviet Union is the last bastion of pro-Americanism in the world. "Having lived on earth more than half a century." wrote a Moscow woman. "I have never heard an unfriendly word spoken by Russians in respect to American people."

But Russian feelings about Americans do have their dark side, in the fears and suspicions nurtured by propaganda, by the nuclear threat and more deeply by the inherent Russian distrust of foreigners.

"The Russian psychology is quite fascinating," said Mr. Sturua, of Izvestia. "We are fascinated by your technology and culture, but at the same time we know you are our main adversary. We fear you. This fact, that we are afraid of you as you are afraid of us, distorts our fascination with the United States. It is simply impossible to bypass the reality that you can annihilate us. This is always present, in any

This fear of war with the United States is often strikingly real, especially among older people, who on meeting Americans earnestly try to convince them that the Soviet Union does not want war, and who seem certain that President Reagan does. At times, the protestations pass into aggressiveness, and the same Russian who has been vowing his haired of war may abruptly warn that if conflict does break out, the Soviet Union will surely teach the United States a

Russians presume, usually correctly, that Americans do not appreciate how terribly the Soviet Union suffered in World War II, and that Americans, with their limited exposure, do not fully understand the horrors of war. But underlying much of the dark side of Soviet feelings about America is a suspiciousness, a collective insecurity that still lurks in all Soviet attitudes toward the world outside its "sacred borders."

It is evident in the extraordinary security in which the Soviet Union wraps itself, in the instinctive action against the Korean jetliner, in the obsession with espionage, in the control and surveillance of foreigners, in the stringent restrictions on all foreign sources of information.
Things may not be as terrible as they were in

Stalin's day, when an accidental meeting with a foreigner could lead to a labor camp. But coutact with foreigners and the outside world still remains a carefully and stingily rationed privilege, and unsanctioned dealings are risky. Formers in Moscow remain segregated in careful-guarded compounds under intensive surveillance, barred from vast swatches of Soviet territory.

The press and television regularly carry horror stories about perfidious foreigners who are provocateurs, spies or worse, and Soviet ideoogues inveigh against rock music. Western fashions and current fads as "diversious" concocted by "Western special services." The Voice of America, which was allowed briefly to broadcast untrammeled during the years of detente, has been jammed again since 1980. Western journals and newspapers, of course, cannot be had by the general public.

The list is long and familiar. What is less known, however, is the effect of all this on Russian perceptions of the world. An inevitable result is that the outside world takes on the aura of a forbidden fruit: dangerous, but so very enticing. The chic of wearing a T-shirt with an American logo is enhanced by the element of defiance, and American jeans are infinitely preferable to, say, Czechoslovak jeans, precisely because they come from the "other side."

Another result is that Russians themselves come to treat contacts with foreigners as somehow illicit. Friends of mine who want to take me along to somebody else's party often urge me to say I'm from Estonia "or somewhere like that. Otherwise they'll get all uptight."

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The suspiciousness seems to emanate from a collective sense of insecurity about the outside world, one that manifests itself in shrill Soviet demands to be recognized as equal, particularly by the United States. Even educated Russians who have extensive contacts with foreigners often have difficulty understanding why the propaganda in Pravda, or the treatment of the ident physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, or the bland dismissal of the Stalin era as a "cult of personality," or the closed borders, or the prolifcration of Soviet spies the world over - why any of this can or should affect the way Americans feel about Russians.

Raising subjects such as dissidents at a meeting with Soviet officials is often viewed as a deliberate provocation. That was Mr. Gorbachev's instant reaction when questioned recently about human rights by French interviewers. The issue, he said, was being "artificially played up by Western propaganda and exploited to poison relations between nations and states." Ordinary Russians feel they have no control

over such matters, just as they have no direct input into their domestic political processes, and therefore they feel no responsibility. In the relativist view nurtured by Soviet propaganda, a Russian might retort that America, too, has its oppressed blacks and its homeless, so why dwellon such problems? It hardly seems surprising, then, that Rus-

sians have difficulty appreciating Western reservations about the Soviet system, or understanding that the Western approach may be qualitatively different. Russians often maintain, in fact, that they

know and understand the United States better than Americans understand them, and that Americans labor under an irrational distrust of the Soviet Union. "Despite the so-called freedom of the press,

your people know less about our country we know about yours," Mr. Storua said. "Of course, everybody in the U.S. has the opportunity to read Pravda. But probably more people read The New York Times in Moscow than read Pravda in the United States," Russians cite the voluminous body of litera-

ture and culture they have absorbed, the admiration for American delovitost, the absence of anti-American feelings among Russians, This they compare to the anti-Soviet sentiments they believe are prevalent in the United States, to the ignorance they sense among Americans about the Soviet way of life, about the Soviet experience in World War II, and to Washington's refusal to accept the Soviet Union as an equal

They feel slighted and even threatened by films like Sylvester Stallone's "Rambo," with its massacres of Soviet soldiers, or books like "Gorky Park" (neither of which are available in the Soviet Union), which they deem an unfair and inaccurate portrayal of Soviet reality.

"Maybe we don't understand America, but we don't misunderstand it," said Mr. Sturua.

You misunderstand us, and this can be danger-

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against a set of jagged, towering

white cliffs, is moving at its sim-

plest, particularly in the scenes be-

tween Mark Lewis's haunted Faust

and Yolanda Vasquez's faithful

Gretchen, and whenever Julia Bla-

lock's statuesque, grieving Helen

holds the stage. Like Goethe, the

production pays tribute to the fe-

male principle and the idea of sal-

vation through love; despite its oc-

casional excesses (too much dry ice

ARTS/LEISURE

Monty Alexander: Serious About Joy cians. But I decided finally

ional Herold Tribune

PARIS — Monty Alexander does not play piano with his toes. He has invented no electronic hardware, no new style, has not opened any new markets nor broken any sales records. He's just good news. I want my music to bring joy because making it is a pleasure that has been given to me," he said, with a Jamaican lift. "I want people to have a good time even if they do not understand the nuances of musical technique." He is serious about joy, and his playing combines emotion and intellect,

devotion and humor, sensitivity

and power and tradition and ad-

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When he was a child in Kingston, where he was born 41 years ago, his piano teacher kept telling him not to tap his feet. That is one of the first things classical teachers teach. Tapping feet interfere with strict tempi. But Alexander was already moving to the looser beat he' heard on the radio. It was called. calypso: "Little folky old-time tunes before Belafonte and the Andrews Sisters." His teacher sat there eating biscuits, rapping his knuckles whenever calypso crept into Chopin, which was more and more often.

In high school he had a ska band that worked "jump up" dances. "Every dance was a carnival," he said. "They always ended in a mad frenzy. What fun." Sometimes he worked with the legendary ska trombonist Don Drummond, who led the seminal "Skatalites," a band that had a lot of influence on Bob Marley and other reggae stars. Alexander recalled that Drummond played with "lots of guts, but he murdered his sweetheart - she was a shake dancer - and he died in prison after a long mental illness."

Alexander has had trouble coping with the seamy side of the music business. Recently he stopped performing for more than a year. "I couldn't handle all the B.S. A lot of

By Suc Armstrong

AMSTERDAM — On Sept. 11, 1973, when Salvador Allende was assassinated in the military

coup that brought Augusto Pino-

chet to power in Chile, Inti Illimani

were giving a concert in Rome as

part of a European tour. Twelve

years later, the musicians are still in

Rome. As moving spirits in Chile's

New Song Movement, which grew

up in the 1960s - a time of intense

social, political and cultural awak-

ening - Inti Illimani were consid-

ered a threat to Chile's new rulers.

Their music, their message, even

their traditional Andean instru-

The only plus in the group's long exile is that it has brought to the

European consciousness the haunt-

ing music of the Andean Indians -

the liquid-clear notes of the quena

flute, the breathy tones of the pan-

pipes and the twang of the char-ango, a tiny mandolin made from

Inti Illimani (named after the

Schwitters's Son

Calls Collage Fake

The Associated Press

LONDON —A collage attributed to the German Dadaist

Kurt Schwitters, chosen by the Tate Gallery for the cover of the

catalog of an exhibition of his works, has been labeled a fake and

withdrawn from the show.
"Bluebird," dated to 1922, was part of an exhibition assembled by

the Museum of Modern Art in New

York, where it was shown for three

New York, a MOMA spokesman

said the museum was also asked by

Schwitters's son to withdraw the

AND THIS IS MY INNER SANCTUM, IF YOU WILL. I COME

MY ARMS CONTROL POSITIONS

HERE TO BE FINE TUNED ON

BY MY HANDLERS.

piece but declined.

DOONESBURY

He said Schwitters's son Ernst told the Tate the work was a fake and asked that it be removed. In

months, said a Tate spokesman.

the shell of an armadillo.

ments were banned.

cians. But I decided finally to just be myself, and I learned how to put a little English on it."

By the age of 14, he wanted to make as many feet tap as possible. The rhythm and blues of Buil' Moose Jackson and Bill Doggett, which he caught over radio station WINZ from Miami, made him want to jump up. And he liked Sugar Chile Robinson, "this little black kid I'd see in movies Saturday mornings. The kid's feet could hardly reach the pedals but he played incredible boogie woogie, I tried to make my left hand move as fast as Sugar Chile Robinson and maybe that's why I have a pretty fast left hand."

After he saw Louis Armstrong in the movie "High Society," he heard the word "jazz" for the first time. That guy was having such a ball up there, I knew that was the music I wanted to make. I said to myself, Man, this is too much happiness to miss out on."

His parents separated when he was 17, and he moved to Miami. with his mother. He listened to the recordings of Ahmad Jamal, Eddie Heywood and Errol Garner while working segregated downtown clubs like the Sir John and the Harem Square with Sam Jones, Mitch Robinson, Johnny Burdine and the other fine black players around town at the time,

His mother was black, his father white. This had been no problem in Jamaica and he just decided not to make it a problem in Miami: "I'm a positive cat. I didn't feel the necessity to make a choice. Whatever am or am not, that's where I learned how to play jazz."

During the season he would accompany singers and comedians on Miami Beach. One night he was working with Duke Hazlit, who had made a career out of imitating Frank Sinatra, when Sinatra came in with his friend Jilly Rizzo. Rizzo owned a popular showbiz hangout in the New York theater district. have a similar set of priorities. I people take advantage of musi- Sinatra convinced his friend to hire think a lot of my success has to do Milan Nov. 30.

sun god of the Incas and a craggy

Andean mountain) spend roughly five mouths a year on the road.

They have staged more than 1,200

concerts in Europe and the Ameri-

cas since the coup. They are now on

lon, a founding member. "Bad commercial music was about all

that was available to kids, and Lat-

in American music hardly featured

thropologist, who was largely re-sponsible for reviving Latin Ameri-

can music. With her two children in

tow she trekked the plateaux of the high Andes, collecting the music of the Indians, which she played in her peña in Santiago. The Peña

Parra became the focal point of the

New Song Movement, a cultural phenomenon that gave voice to the demand for social change in Chile

immediately before the election of

Allende. Inti Illimani took their

music into factories, schools and

community centers, and when Allende was elected they traveled abroad as cultural ambassadors for

his government of Popular Unity.

Inti Illimani are by no means propagandists, however; politics is



Monty Alexander: Avoiding treacherons waters.

Alexander, who worked Jilly's with

his trio for six years. He has never had to look for work since: "If my agent doesn't get me a gig I just pick up the phone and get one myself. I've made 35 albums as a leader so there's never been any want in that department. I guess you could call me 'together.'
I've always avoided treacherous waters. I don't understand how people can get up and play and be half as much as they are by being zonked out. It's the plague, it's killing us. Drugging has got to go down. I've seen some people I care about fall victim to that. I try to cultivate the positive side, and I surround myself with people who

with attitude. I'm no prude, but you have to give yourself your best shot. I am very proud to be able to share my joy."

All this may sound rather corny to anyone who has never heard Monty Alexander. He is, however, simply stating fact: "I can't think of anything I'd rather do than get up on a bandstand and picnic. No speeches, no stories, no jokes. Let's

just get a groove. Boom!" Monty Alexander, with the Philip Morris "Superband": Paris (El Dorado) Nov. 13; Brussels Nov. 14; Lausanne Nov. 15; London Nov. 16; The Hague Nov. 17; Antwerp, Belgium, Nov. 19; Lisbon Nov. 22; Munich Nov. 24; Frankfurt Nov. 25; Barcelona Nov. 27: Modrid Nov. 28;

Chile's Inti Illimani:'New Song Movement' in Exile

tor lend first-rate support. Nicolas Kent's production eleverly crams an epic play into a small space.

cupation with death.

By Michael Billington ONDON - Howard Sackler's L "The Great White Hope" was a huge success on broadway in 1968, with James Earl Jones giving an acclaimed performance. Now. to the shame of West End managements, the play is finally getting its

THE BRITISH STAGE

British premiere, at the tiny Incvcle Theatre in north London, It is heartening to find an epic play, with 27 actors and 18 scenes, being staged with such confidence by a fringe theater. Sackler's play, which offers a

lightly fictionalized account of the career of the first black heavyweight world boxing champion, Jack Johnson (here called Jack Jeiferson), is emotionally powerful rather than intellectually subtle. Jefferson beats the white hope to ecome world champ, but his affair with a white woman leads to prosecution. He jumps bail and becomes a fugitive, reduced to grotesque ap-pearances in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in a Budapest cabaret. Pitted against another white hope in a Havana bout, in exchange for amnesty, he is defeated (or maybe throws the (ight) and ends up morally destroyed by white prejudice.

To some extent, Sackler romanticizes his hero, ignoring the real Johnson's legendary womanizing. His language also lacks the verbal fire that a black writer might have brought to the subject. But his play works, because it has the hectic vitality of popular theater: It is poster art with a liberal viewpoint.

Sackler knows bow to orchestrate a big scene, as when a black pastor whips up a bout of holy-roller hymn singing to drown the cries of Jefferson's discarded lover. The play also captures the craven racism of the American boxing world during the World War I years and lays bare the cruel dilemma of an black athlete in those days: Whether he likes it or not, he is forced to become a symbol of black power, hated by whites, hero-worshiped by his own people.

The play gets a fine performance from Hugh Quarshie as Jefferson; who has a smiling, muscular charm and suggests a genuinely good man laid low by a prejudice he does not comprehend. Jenny Quayle as his adoring white mistress. Ella Wilder as his fire-spitting rejected lover and Joseph Mydell as a crafty pas-

In Northern Ireland, this year's Belfast Festival (an event that has been going since 1963) is midway through its three-week course and doing a lot to brighten the image of the province. Under the direction of Michael Barnes, it includes a new play that does a lot to explain the character of its countrymen: Observe the Sons of Ulster Marching Towards the Somme," by Frank McGuinness, which Dublin's Abbey Theatre has brought to Belfast's beautifully restored Grand Opera House. This moving, compassionate study of the Protestant ethos is the work of a 32-year-

McGuinness's play starts in the present with a lone, blind survivor of the Ulster Division — which was decimated during World War I --haranguing God, barking back to the slaughter ("We wished our-selves to die") and grieving for the present ("Ulster has grown lone-ly"). The play then flashes back to the war and shows how a batch of brave Ulster volunteers believed they were fighting the Catholic Fe-

nians as much as the Germans and three-and-a-half-hour revival of how they brought to the Flanders both parts of Goethe's "Faust," dibattlefields Ulster's historic preoc-rected and translated by Robert

'Great White Hope': Impressive London Premiere

In this poetic, haunting play. Mcguinness is paying tribute to human heroism, satirizing Protestant credulity and, above all, perhaps, reminding Irishmen of all persuasions that Ulster is as much home to the Protestants as Eire is to the Catholics. That brave, unfashionable message comes across with stunning clarity in Patrick Mason's production, acted by a first-rate cast, in particular Ray Meanally as the guilt-ridden survivor, Bosco Hogan as his tormented younger ous, beckoning light, has the look self and Tom Hickey as a fanatical ex-preacher in black trousers that of a Spielberg movie. never quite reach his outsize boots.

The Citizens' Theatre of Glasgow, which frequently tours Europe, pursues its policy of adventurous internationalism with a

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

ZURICH'S BEST

David Macdonald. Goethe's masterpiece is as much poem as play, and, in attempting to disguise its iack of drama. Macdonald sometimes swathes it in an excess of theatricality. Andrew Wilde's Mephisto slips in and out of endless disguises (including battered tramp and slinky vamp). The Emperor. whose tottering kingdom Faust rescues, is seen as a spoiled brat in short pants. And the ending, when Faust's soul is redeemed through love and the cast members raise

and drag), it presents a world classic almost totally unknown in the parochial British theater Michael Billington is filling in for their hands toward some mysteri-Sheridan Morley, who will return

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Expressions of interest should be concessed as brief as possible, but should include information on follows:

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include information as follows:

1. Nome and address of the interested firm and all proposed associated firms, as well as a statement on the specific groups, divisions, sit, which are being proposed to undertake the work.

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DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORTS ON SOVIET ARMS CONTROL

MELL, I HAVE TO SAY YOU'RE RIGHT, MR.LEACH THIS IS WHERE I KEEP MY









al concert in Amsterdam honoring a poet and musician, Victor Jara, who was killed in September 1973 in the Santiago football stadium. where thousands of Allende supporters had been herded... ni was formed in 1967 by seven engineering students at Santiago's Technical University afthe exiled Chilean poet and singer ter nervous authorities closed the school's flourishing peña — an in-formal club that affords an audi-Patricio Manns, who lives in Switence to artists and a melting pot for ideas and talents. "At that time we were just beginning to discover An-dean Indian music, and it was a revelation to us." said Jorge Cou-

They have added a bass tone to their music with the big Mexican guitar, and recently introduced the soprano saxophone, which has featured in Peruvian folk music for several decades. The sax is played by Renato Freyggang, who joined Inti Illimani last year. He was previously a member of Barraco Andino, a group of musicians in Chile who defied the ban on Indian in-Violetta Parra, an eccentric an-

only one aspect of human experi-errment could not object to classience as expressed by their music. cal repertoire. It was the thin end of Certainly we are committed to the wedge, opening the way once progressive social change, because again for folk musicians. of our experience in our own coin-Inti Illimani's music can now be try," said Coulon, "but we try to heard in Chile on records, though express far more than politics. We live performance is still considered

believe our music must reflect reali-inflammatory. The authorities have ty, and we are always looking to not lifted the ban on the artists themselves, however, despite amnesty for other political exiles and despite the group's popularity with andiences of every political hue in Europe and the United States. in history. Their music reflects the (During a U.S. tour last summer experience of exile as well as such they were presented with a certifivaried influences as flamenco, Stra- cate by Mayor Marion F. Barry Jr. of Washington, proclaiming Sept. 17 Inti Illimani Day for their "services to communication.")

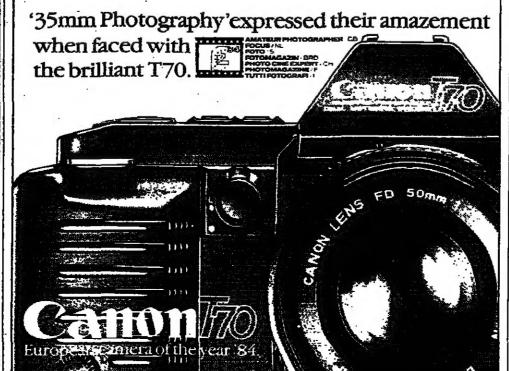
Members of the group tried ear-lier this year to go home, but they were turned back at the Santiago airport after managing to exchange a few words with waiting relatives. For Inti Illimani the pain of exile endures, but in the words of their musical director, Horacio Salinas, laughing. . . . One can't allow

Sue Armstrong is a Brussels-

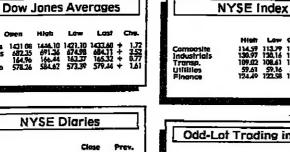
old Catholic from Donegal.

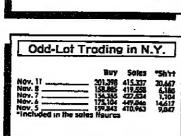
we go on making music, living and oneself to become too unhappy; the better times will come." Illi Illimani, Volkshaus, Zurich,

struments to play Bach and Vivaldi in churches, figuring that the gov-"Canon are to be congratulated, first and foremost for taking what must be one of the most complicated systems around and reducing its control to a simplicity that literally has to be seen to be believed."



Dow Jones Bond Averages

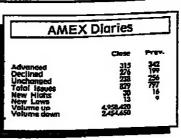




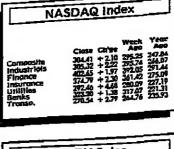
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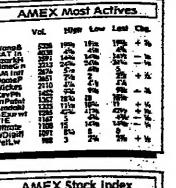
Via The Associated Press



Standard & Poor's Index 219.63 177.51 88.65 24.12 198.08 720.26 218.49 178.03 176.11 88.26 87.22 24.77 24.02 198.60 196.97



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Dow Index Again Sets Record

NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished broadly higher Tues-day in one of the busiest trading sessions of the year, setting records for the seventh time in two

Analysts credited lower interest rates and a generally improving economy with fueling a market rise that is now in its eighth week. The Dow Jones industrial average gained 1.72 points to a record closing of 1,433.60, surpassing the previous high of 1.431.88, set

Volume rose to 170.80 million shares from 126.54 million Monday. It was the second-heaviest trading of the year, exceeded only by

the 174.76 million shares that changed hands on "It's primarily interest-rate driven," said Jon Groveman, a trader at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., describing a stock market that has sur-

prised many observers with its unwillingness to roll back after sharp gains. The market's gains over the last several sessions have been "driven by the fact that the outlook for the credit markets is so improved," said Hugh Johnson of First Albany Co. He said people were anticipating a cut in the Federal and "it makes the outlook for the economy and

largely the work of institutional investors and trading professionals.

from interest-bearing securities," he said, but small investors could begin buying stocks if short-term rates fall below 7 percent. "Somewhere there's a correction coming," said John Burnett of Donaldson, Lufkin &

Mr. Burnett said the prospect of lower interest rates was prompting investors to buy shares. Bank stocks were among the best performers, responding to the hopes for lower interest rates.

Citicorp jumped 1% to 46%, Chemical New York 1% to 40%, Bankers Trust 1% to 69½, J.P. Morgan 14 to 554, Chase Manhattan % to 61, and Wells Fargo 14 to 59%. Raiston Purina led the actives, falling 1% to

47%. Gerber gained 3 to 38%.

Some of the stocks in the drug group had sharp gains. Bristol Myers rose 1% to 62%. American Home Products 11/2 to 601/2 and Upjohn 21/2 to 1301/4. Union Carbide, which has advanced recently

InterNorth gained 11/2 to 491/4 on speculation that the investor Irwin Jacobs purchased more than one million shares. Mr. Jacobs declined

on speculation that GAF Corp. might increase its 10-percent holding, backtracked 14 to 594. GAF added 14 to 464.

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Welfare State Cutbacks Begin

By Brigid Phillips

THE HAGUE — This autumn, the Dutch parliament has debated what many see as the dismanting of one of the most generous welfare states in the world. But far from a cause for outraged protest, the proposals for reform have been generally accounted. ally accepted.

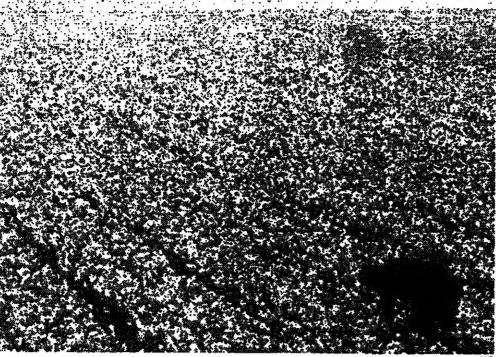
Governments since the mid-1960s have struggled with the prob-lem posed by the cost of maintaining the system of social payments. Now, the government of Prime Minister Rund Lubbers has proposed six bills to restructure the most expensive parts of the system. In a country that is firmly committed to an explication of the system. ted to an egalitarian society, the measures to pare down unemploy-ment, sickness and disability insurance could have been expected to inleash strong opposition.

Despite some criticism from employers and unions, both groups have recognized the pressing need for revamping the present system. The economy was crippled by the cost of the payments at the same time that revenues were deteriorating because of slumping sales of Dutch natural gas.

One-third of total government spending goes to the welfare state. Taxes and social security contributions constitute 52 percent of gross domestic product, the highest ratio in Europe outside Sweden. Employers pay more than a quarter of their wage bill in social-insurance contributions and employees put in 27 percent of their earnings. The number of people, including pen-sioners, not working and receiving benefits exceeds the number of people working in the private sec-

roup

"In the past few years, the gov-ernment has recognized that we had to roll back because the percentage of social security was sim-ply too high," said Maarten Rnys, (Continued on Page 14)



Tending a field of daffodils, above, for export to the Netherlands' European neighbors. Immigrant workers, below, listen to directors of the ADN shipyard.





Prime Minister Rund Lubbers, left, and Queen Beatrix.

INSIDE

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- Flowers: How the glittering greenhouses of The Glass City have turned gardening into a high-tech science. Page 17. Tourism: For the Dutch, the trouble with travelers is that they don't stay long enough.

Unemployment **Clouds Record** Of Progress In Economy By Michael Metcalfe

THE HAGUE - With six months to go before national elec-tions, Prime Minister Ruud Lub-bers's center-right coalition is re-laxing the austere policies that have shaped the Dutch economy over the past three years.

Since November 1982, when the coalition of Christian Democrats and Liberals took power, the govemment has steered a tough course of trimming the budget deficit by sharply reducing public spending pruning the social welfare system and holding back government employees, were ployees' wages.

In addition, the government has tried to promote industry and combat unemployment, mainly through tax incentives and job-re-

As the election nears, the government's track record on economic ssues is under close scrution by independent Dutch economists, opposition parties, pollsters and

Most share the view that the coalition has successfully tackled the problems of paring public finances and of injecting fresh vigor into sluggish industry. However, the government is seen as having failed to deliver on the key issue of unem-ployment, which, at a rate of about 16 percent, is one of the highest in Western Europe.

Peter de Ridder, director at the state-appointed Central Planning Bureau, said: "The state of the Dutch economy has over recent years shown a remarkable improvement in several respects - an excellent performance with regard to wage and price inflation, a notice-able improvement of profitability and international competitiveness and, moreover, public-sector deficits and a collective [tax] burden

that recently are falling."
But he added: "Remaining negative factors are the very high unemployment rate and the persisting large external surplus, indicating that investments keep falling short

of savings."
According to statistics published by the bureau in September, unemployment in 1986 will remain at this year's level of 765,000, or around 16 percent of the work force. Only a slight increase is expected in the number of jobs avail-

On a more optimistic front, the overall economy is growing at a healthy pace, with a slight acceleration expected in 1986. Forecasts of gross national product put growth next year at around 2 percent to 2.5 percent, compared with 2 percent in 1985. The prediction was made on the assumption that world trade will grow by 3.5 percent compared

with 4 percent this year.
In a report published last month, the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank noted that manufacturing production is increasing, as is private-sec-tor investment and domestic expenditure.

"Domestic expenditure remained on the uptrend. Personal months [of 1985] was up by over one point in real terms, with durables almost in step," the report stat-

According to Rob van der Graaf. chief economist at the Algemene Bank Nederland, the budget proposals announced in September for 1986 contained some encouraging news for industry and taxpayers alike, continuing a trend started in the 1985 budget proposals. He said:

"Together with corporation tax (Continued on Page 14)



Being Dutch is not enough

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Duisenberg Rules Over Autonomous, **Strong Central Bank**

By Vivian Lewis

THE HAGUE - Among central bank governors around the world. Wim F. Duisenberg, the governor of the Dutch central bank, has greater power than most.

The law that nationalized the central bank in 1948," he said. "took great pains to make it as independent as possible. Thus, as far as decision-making autonomy goes, the board of directors of this bank can directly set interest-rate policy, while even the [West German] Bundesbank must seek the approval of the Bankrat." the West German advisory council.

Mr. Duisenberg, interviewed at The Hague offices of the Dutch central bank, De Nederlandsche Bank, or DNB, said: "In foreign exchange intervention, the Dutch central bank acts alone, while even Paul Volcker can act only with the approval of the U.S. Treasury." Mr. Volcker is chairman of the

Federal Reserve Board. He wryly concluded. The pity of it is that they have bigger coun-

Within the Dutch context, the broad reach of central bank policymaking has considerable effect. A few hours before he save the interview, he had his weekly policy lunch with Finance Minister H. Onno Ruding. These meetings occur no matter what government is in power.

Mr. Duisenberg added. "It is a

very good thing to take the central bank away from the folly of the day, from changing political atti-tudes and coalitions, to give an ele-

as finance minister for the Socialists, who are now in opposition. greatly helped me to have an independent central bank. The minister of finance, in any government, is the most lonely figure there is. Evervone wants more money, and he is the one who has to say 'no'. The only ally he has is the central

The DNB's independence goes back to its foundation in 1814 as a private company. Its statutes were modeled on those of the Bank of England, itself a copy of an earlier Dutch issuing bank. Being from a small country, Mr.

Duisenberg does not belong to the Group of Five, the group of central banks that reduced the dollar's exchange rate in September. But the Netherlands is a member of the

Mr. Duisenberg said of the Group of Ten: "It is the most effective cooperation of central bank governors there is. With monthly meetings, the governors get to know each other over the course of years, because of the regularity of meetings and the continuity of the population of the sample."

The Group of Ten governors plans of the leading five central banks — the United States, Britain, Japan, France and West Germany within 24 hours," Mr. Duisendefinite targets on exchange rates they agreed on, and our partners consulted us and asked our cooper-



Wim F. Duisenberg and the central bank headquarters.

disclose our market position," he said, "because otherwise we would always have to disclose our market position."

Unlike larger countries' central banks, such as the United States, West Germany, Britain or Japan, and unlike the direction in which France is moving, DNB does not have an open-market position, which would enable the central bank to buy and sell treasury bonds and bills to control interest rates indirectly.

have a stockpile of bonds, which we would have to buy," Mr. Duisenberg said. "This would mean the central bank is financing the government, which I don't want to do. berg said. "We were told of the But nothing under law prevents us

In the Netherlands, the central bank has other monetary policy instruments as well, notably the abili-He refused to indicate if the ty to intervene directly in control-NB in fact intervened on the ling the ability of banks to create

in the past by the bank, but is now

"We are not entirely unconcerned as to monetary develop-ments," the governor said. "The rapid for some time. The liquidity ratio [the relation of broadly defined money supply to national in-come] has been rising." But, he said, as long as investment remainsat an all-time low and the balance of payments deficit and unemploy-ment are high, the central bank will not try to cut down on money-

supply growth.
Instead, the Dutch are allowing interest rates to stay at a level somewhat higher than that of West Germany, while their currency, in the European Monetary System, has been fixed to the Deutsche mark since the realignment of March 1983.

In addition to having powers alone. We do want banks to main-comparable to those of the U.S. tain their profitability. This is not Federal Reserve Bank, the gover- an attractive part of the business."

money markets by selling dollars liquidity or to ban or limit new nor of the Dutch central bank also with the Group of Five. "We never credits, Such power has been used has some of the powers of the U.S. comptroller of the currency and of local bank regulators. In 1983, lawsuits were brought against the DNB over the failure of a Dutch

mortgage bank.

Today, in the line with recommendations by the Bank for Inter-national Settlements, another central bankers' club with wider membership than the Group of Ten, the Dutch central bank is worrying about off-balance sheet risks that banks may be incurring, with the note-issuing facilities and guarantees they are providing.

"We are following the matter closely and have warned banks to be very careful," Mr. Duisenberg said. "Our fundamental concern is that they are providing this service with extremely low margins."

He added: "We are acting on more than prudential grounds

Economy of High Interest Rates Blamed on Guilder-Mark Link

System, the guilder has been pegged to the mark's parity at a central rate of 112.7 since March 1983. To keep within the trading range, the Dutch central bank has maintained a differential between Dutch and West German short-term interest rates. While German rates are in the range of 4 percent, Dutch "advance rates" are being kept at 5.5 percent.

"Our link with the DM is a bad thing," said Fopbertus Hoogendijk, a board member of Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank (AmRo). "If the German mark is strong, interest rates in Dutch guilders have to be a little higher than in marks. So we have to work harder in good times. And if things are bad, with higher interest rates it hits us more. . we can never win.

Determination to maintain the differential at above 100 basis points led the Dutch central bank in January to copy a move by the West German Bundesbank to raise the maximum Lombard rate; again in August, when the German yields fell, the Dutch kept the differential in their own discount rate, which is, in fact, a minimum rate.

Mr. Hoogendijk, as well as financial analysts at the Pierson, Heldring & Pierson merchant bank, which is controlled by AmRo, said that this high-interest policy was harming the Dutch economy and contributing to the problems of an investment-led recovery. He said the Dutch central bank should follow the example of the Bundesbank or Bank of England; to intervene on the markets by trading in Dutch bonds to force rates

The current interventions of central banks on the money markets tend to have a perverse effect. Without special measures to counter the effect on money sup-plies of intervention to push down the U.S. dollar, the result will be monetary expansion in the United States and monetary contraction in countries whose currencies are being edged up, like West Germany or the Netherlands. This can be countered by a technique called "sterilization," to offset the effect of intervention on money supplies.

In the case of the Dutch market, intervention is running at 100 million guilders (about \$33.3 million) per week. And as soon as there are any hints that German interest rates are firming, the Dutch moneymarket rate has tended to follow.

Critics of high interest rates attribute the lack of capital investment and Dutch unemployment to inter-est policy. But the number of Dutch jobless moved

THE HAGUE - Within the European Monetary downward from its peak of over 840,000 in the spring And while forecasts for 1986 by the Dutch Central Planning Board show a pickup in investment, special factors are expected to prevent anemployment figures from improving very substantially. The argument that money is causing joblessness has not been

In fact, banks are worried about high interest rates for their own reasons. Dutch corporations are reluctant to borrow, not only because loans are expensive

but also because they have other alternatives.

A pickup in cash flow, better export earnings and a drawing down of inventories in many industries orovide an alternative to borrowing money through selffinancing. Then, too, the boom in the stock marker and parallel markets gives Dutch firms a new source of equity that costs less than loans.

If the guilder, following the mark, strengthens more sharply against the dollar, those export earnings may suffer. Dutch sales of goods to the United States nearly doubled between 1981 and 1984, an indication of the effect of shifts in exchange rates, although less than 5 percent of Dutch goods go to the United States,

"We make our sales not on price but on quality and delivery and service," said Bert Twaalhoven, president of a smaller company, indivers of Schiphol. "Unless the dollar falls 10 or 15 percent more," he added, "the effect will be purely positive for us."

Mr. Twaalhoven, whose company does aircraft en-gine servicing and makes microchips, also is optimistic about the interest-rate trend, at least for high-growth firms like Indivers. "Interest rates of 11, 12, 13 percent have no effect on U.S. business decisions there. he said. "And here, what does it matter if I pay 7½ percent to borrow if I can make 15 percent net on equity or 30 percent after taxes?"

Of course, larger companies that grow less fair may not be as sanguine as Indivers. And some business activities, such as construction or trading, are more sensitive to the cost of money.

In fact, one of the most spectacular victims of exchange rate and interest trends among Dutch companies is Hagemeyer, a trading group whose losses for the first half of 1985 topped 1.6 billion guilders on turnover of 618.9 billion guilders, and it expects a further loss from its commodity division in the second half of the year. Hagemeyer is resolving its problems with a new finkup with Sears World Trade.



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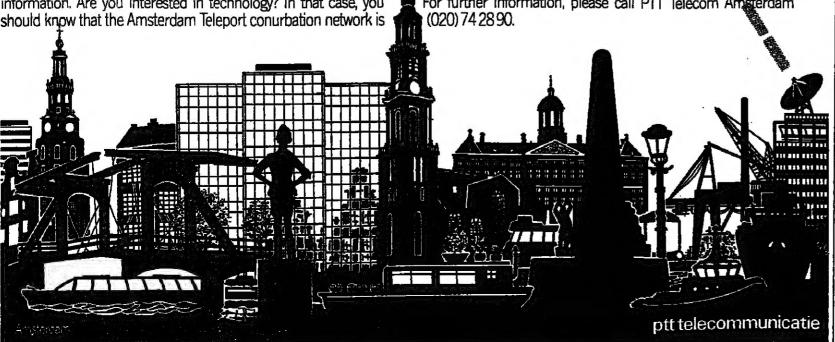
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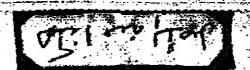
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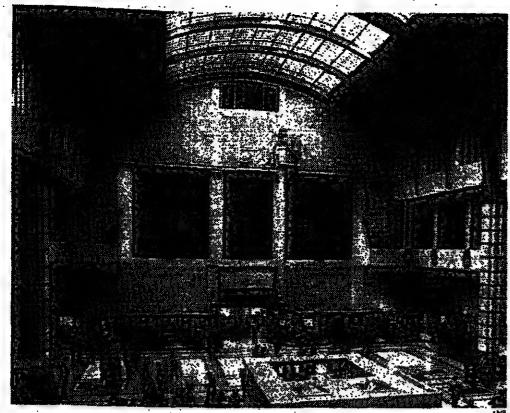
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Interest Rate

A SPECIAL REPORT ON THE NETHERLANDS



The trading floor of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

European Options Exchange Seeks To Outgrow Its Provincial Image

AMSTERDAM — An attempt is being made to internationalize the European Options Exchange in Amsterdam. Because of the failure of the seven-year-old exchange to generate volume in foreign-share options, the EOE, while remaining the principal European center for options trading, has become quite

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But moves to add new options and to extend trading hours to cover the world on a 24-hour basis should make it less provincial.

In the first nine months of this year. Dutch securities — shares and government bonds - made up the bulk of business. Volume leader for the second year was the Dutch share, Akzo, not even an international blue chip. The Dutch were increasing their familiarity with the market by seeing trading sessions

on public television.

Petrofina of Belgium is the only surviving non-Dutch company in which Amsterdam options trade, and it accounts for only 0.2 percent of total stock options trading.

The French government, as part of exchange controls imposed in 1981, required that options on French shares be delisted. German share options, disliked by German. banks, failed to generate sufficient lion in all of 1984.

volume to survive. Still, the European Options Ex-change in Amsterdam, while trading at the Chicago Board Op-dwarfed by the options markets in tions Exchange — 123 million conthe United States, particularly the tracts in 1984. London and Am-Chicago Board Options Exchange, sterdam have a "hands-off and index options -- if not in preremains the leading market for puts arrangement." Mr. Westerterp in- cious metals or correncies - outthe International Association of British shares and they don't trade that sophisticated. They also find Options Exchanges and Clearing in Dutch." Houses. By number of contracts, the EOE in 1984 ranked fifth in the market is interesting. However, a

tracts on currencies like the dollartilarly important to us, it is useful to

ly appealing internationally and
sterling exchange rate or the dollarhave it there, for Dutch share opabove all domestically to allow the sterling exchange rate or the dollar- have it there, for Dutch share op-Dentsche-mark exchange rate, tions." where there is no "Dutch connection." By the end of this month, it his firm's British options business will launch a new set of puts and calls, of dollars against European

in Montreal, making this a 12-hour

Silver and gold options traded in Amsterdam can be covered on a 24hour basis. Trading picks up in Montreal after it closes in Amsterdam, and then moves on to Vancouver before resuming at 12 P.M. local time (one day later) in Sydney. These 24-hour gold options and Vancouver, allowing 16-hour are cleared through the Amsterdam-based International Options Clearing Corp., which is owned by these four exchanges.

Currency trading particularly in dollar-sterling, is already available on a 12-hour basis with Montreal. Mr. Westerterp said that this would

The gold deal of these four exchanges will be extended in 1986 to cover one or two options in leading companies from each market, he said. Options in shares like Royal Dutch or Broken Hill Proprietary will be tradable for 24 hours."

The FOE's business has been brisk this year. In the first nine months of 1985, its volume totaled al Dutch Shell is traded on the slightly more 4.8 million contracts, compared to just more than 5 mil-

But there is plenty of room to

He said that the London options world, while the newer London leading British brokerage house an-Stock Exchange options dealing slyst, Michael Freyd of Philips & tock Exchange options dealing slyst Michael Freyd of Philips & nary Dutch shares, the fastest anked 11th.

The EOE already offers contrading in Amsterdam is not particular.

The options market is sufficient.

Mr. Freyd said that 95 percent of is done for British residents. "Despite the large ase of options in the Stock Exchange and the former United States, American institu- Royal Mint. It is due to open by "This is a back-door way to tions are not making much use of the spring of 1987. hedge French or Belgian francs," options in Europe," he said. He

said Theodore E. Westerterp, the general director of the EOE. German shares were delisted from the EOE in Amsterdam "despite the fact that you can't do such trading anywhere else."

From London, perhaps the big-gest attraction of Amsterdam is the possibility of "currency contracts in sterling-dollar rates, according to Mr. Freyd. "What makes it doubly interesting is that the Dutch market is fungible with Montreal coverage." He called this "very

In the case of British-Dutch shares, such as Unilever or Royal Dutch Shell, quoted on both Lon-don and Amsterdam options markets, there are interesting arbitraging possibilities for dealers.

André van Eerden, who is a market maker at the Amsterdam EOE, is also active in the U.S. options market in both puts and calls in the stock he handles, Royal Dutch

"Because the market uses a different strike date, the U.S. options have an extra month to run," he said. "It gives us a nice turn." (Roy-American Exchange options market with strike dates in November, February and May, one month earlier than in the EOE.)

International arbitraging between options markets is for specialists. Most of the ordinary EOE clientele, who are in stock, bond

Just about half the puts and calls traded in Amsterdam involve ordi-

EOE to expand. An eight-stery building is being constructed to house the Options Exchange, about halfway between the Amsterdam

Stock Exchange Wants to Rule Out Insider Trading

By Vivian Lewis

AMSTERDAM --- As European stock exchanges become more controlled, due to the rise of U.S. institutional and individual investment. pressure is growing for stricter information rules.

It is felt that corporate accounts. complete, consolidated and regular, should be given to all shareholders at the same time. Insider trading, which is illegal in the United States, worries European investors, too. This trading involves using inside information to buy stock in a company that will be subject to a takeover bid or to sell stock before a poor report is published.

This is the case of one of the favorite markets for foreign share buyers, that of Amsterdam, whose exchange is popular because of the number of international blue chip corporations that are Dutch or half-Dutch, such as Philips, Royal Dutch Shell, Unilever, and Heine-

Suspicions of insider trading, following the recent case of Hage-meyer and Rademaker Metaal, has led to parliamentary questions to Finance Minister H. Onno Ruding, both from his own Christian Democrats and from the opposition So-

De Telegraaf, the Dutch morning newspaper, has warned that the stock market risks making itself ridiculous" if it fails to follow up on complaints. But Mr. Ruding has not given a firm commitment to those calling for a crackdown on insider trading.

A powerful voice has been raised in favor of legal sanctions, that of Boudewijn Baron van Ittersum, chairman of the board of the stock

He said: "We have what we call a and turnover looking for insider trading. But insider trading is not a criminal offense in this country. For over two years we have been discussing with the government the need for a law to go further than the code of conduct we have with our members. A code of conduct is insufficient. The stock exchange can signal or investigate, but it has no real sanctions at its disposal."

Mr. van Ittersum insisted that "the members of the stock exchange share this view" of the need for regulation. The exchange's the start of the year.

The Amsterdam exchange, van littersum pointed out that "for-

founded in 1611, remains what it eign ownership averages 20 percent was then, a private association, and may be as high as 50 percent in governed by representatives of its some shares at some time." 140 members and is self-regulating. Mr. van Ittersum has headed it for four years after directing international affairs at the Finance Minis-

Yet, it is not for the sake of the foreign investors that Mr. van Ittersum wants to outlaw insiders. "We need to mobilize domestic investment," he said. "For our own enlightened self-interest we need an data showing the size of stock exincrease in the provision of capital to Dutch business," which he said was undercapitalized.

Mr. van Ittersum said that in 1978, one Dutch household in eight held securities; today, the number is one in 10. To increase interest, the exchange is running an advertising campaign and sponsors promotional activities, such as guided tours or kits for investment clubs. "Our tactic is to spread ownership.

to bring smaller investors to the stock market, to help people feel a certain link with business," he said. The stock exchange, temporar-

ily, has abandoned its lobbying for tax incentives to encourage the purchase of shares. Instead, pressure is being put on the government to allow the Dutch to buy shares for their retirement, a program similar to the Individual Retirement Accounts in the United States.

The idea is that an individual will open an account and put money in it and make his own investment decisions - on condition that he only take the money out when he has retired," Mr. van Ittersum said. Currently, tax incentives for retirement saving apply only to insur-'stock watch,' which monitors price most of the money into bonds rather than stock.

Mr. van Ittersum expects the retirement-accounts proposal to be raised in debates over the 1986 budget, but legislation is more likely to come only late next year, when

the 1987 budget is discussed. While the Dutch have been relatively reluctant stock buyers, foreigners have rushed into Dutch shares. The result has been a three years' growth in the share index, which now is more than twice the level of 1970 and 30 percent over

leading international shares, Mr. Dutch purchases of foreign shares, van littersum pointed out that "for- was 3 billion guilders.

Running an open economy, the Dutch are not opposed to foreign investors as such. But they have seen the effects on their own payments balance of massive inflows - and outflows - of investment. "Foreign investment is less stable than our own investment." Mr. van

The Dutch central bank gives change movements and their effect on the Dutch balance of payments. In the first quarter of 1985, sales of stock. "notably to the United States," produced an inflow into the country of 1.7 billion guilders (\$570 million), while foreign bond purchases produced a further 1.1

This is a huge amount compared with the first-quarter current account (net earnings on all trade in goods and services) of 4.6 billion guilders. And it can reverse overnight, as it did in the first half of 1984, when there was a net portio-

As if the extreme volatility of U.S. investments were not enough. the fall in the dollar and a better vield than in West Germany have drawn other short-term foreign in-

lio investment outflow to the Unit-

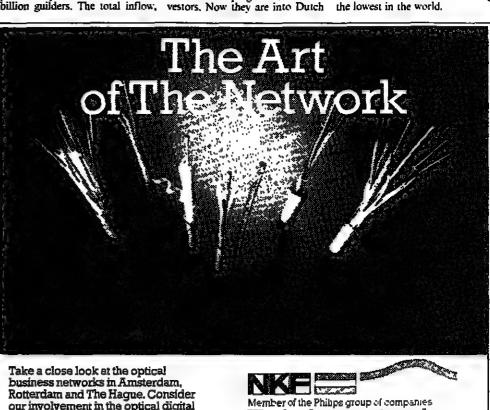
ed States alone of 700 million guil-

Tsutomu Nagazumi, general manager of the Bank of Tokyo in Amsterdam said: "Japanese investors are diversifying more and more and we are helping institutional in-

In the case of about 30 or 40 including the small amount of bonds more than shares, but share purchases are rising steadily.

Foreign investors taste for taking profits results in strong phosand flows of funds into the narrow, Dutch stock market, as well as in the Dutch payments balance, Mr. van litersum expressed some doubts about whether the threeyear-old boom in stock prices can. or should, continue, "We need time, in the market now and then for reflection, to counterbalance the rise," he said "And there is some uncertainty about the elections

next May. The Dutch market is attractive. by international standards, Ala though yields are low, price-earnings ratios are on the low side, too-Institutions with large sums to place now can pay negotiated commissions up to 75 percent below the maximum rates, and charges on small trades are said to be among



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Further detailed information and references are available on request from Malcolm Campbell.



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Rivalry Setting Pace In Banks' Rapid Bid To Go International

By Vivian Lewis

UTRECHT - Dutch banks continue to move in on each other's turfs. Here in the ultramodern headquarters of Rabobank the Netherlands' second largest bank. the chairman, Pierre J. Lardinois. tells how the bank is becoming more international and how it is offering more services to small

"Already, we have the largest market share among small and me-dium-sized enterprises, which we want to make known and build up," he said. In doing so, he will be pitting Rabobank against the leading institution specializing in small business loans, the Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank (NMB).

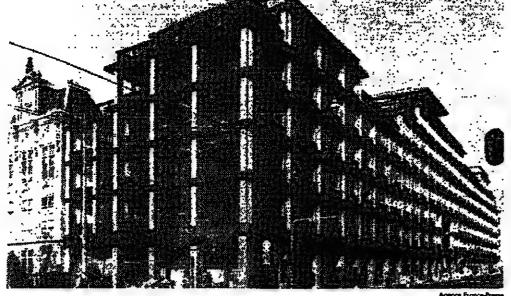
Meanwhile, both Rabobank, a farmers' cooperative institution officially known as Cooperative Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank. and NMB are challenging the top international bank, Algemene Bank Nederland (ABN) and Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank (AmRo) with their burgeoning foreign

branching. Rabobank opened its first foreign branch five years ago, in New York, with a staff of five: today, it has a \$2-billion balance sheet total. In 1983, it acquired 84 percent of Allgemeine Deutsche Credietanquoted on the stock exchange or two." His motive is not only to

there, with eight branch offices around West Germany. It has opened a branch in Antwerp and this year turned its London office into a full branch. It is opening in Singapore, with representative offices planned for Jakarta and Hong Kong. Mr. Lardinois, architect of these expansion plans, said that "we want to be in all main har-

NMB's internationalization has been almost as rapid. Since 1977, it has opened in Zurich, London and New York. In 1981, it bought out a keep the competition on its toes. consortium bank, Interunion, to acquire merchant and retail banks in Paris. This year, the network was strengthened by the purchase of the former First Seattle branch in Tokyo from Bank of America, which had acquired it as part of a rescue operation, and by the purchase of the Hamburg branch of Neder-landse Credietbank, owned by Chase Manhattan, NMB has also been building up its network in

AmRo and ABN are not afraid to trespass into rival territories, either. Robert Hazelhoif, the newly appointed chairman of ABN. speaking about plans to go into farm banking, said: "Rabobank has 90 percent of the market, so stalt, a Frankfurt-based bank they won't mind us taking a percent



Algemene Bank Nederland: Under challenge by competitors.

but also "because foreign business is not growing as rapidly as in the

Mr. Hazelhoff is stressing the four pillars of ABN: lending, secu-rities, international and domestic operations. The fifth pillar on which the others depend is service, he said. "But we have to stress the domestic business because it is the basis," he added.

As part of the new orientation he is giving ABN, Mr. Hazelhoff hopes to bring those who are in relationship with the customer into greater contact with the financial side of the bank, so that they are knowledgeable about more sophisticated instruments "midway between securities and the banking

Fopbertus Hoogendijk, a board

German banks are instrumental gages and personal loans.

In doing deals while there are limiin doing deals while there are limitations on what we can do in the Netherlands. Germany is still — I hate to say it — a bigger country. And the magnitude of coordination between banks and industry is

greater." And then he concluded:

I would love to do deals like that!"

He also mentioned the expansion efforts of NMB and Rabosomething in their own field of

member of AmRo, also has ambi- as a commercial lender. It is the tions to get away from classic com-mercial lending. He discussed the takeover of AEG by Daimler-Benz Under its new statutes, its lending in neighboring West Germany, will no longer be confined to mort-

cording to Mr. Hazelhoff at ABN, will exacerbate some aspects of bank competition. "The main problem of Dutch banking is that checks are free; we are losing a fortune on the payments system. He would favor a system modeled on that of Britain, or some U.S. states, where a fee related to minibank. "It is clever of them to find mum balances is charged for accounts or transactions.

strength." he remarked about Ra-bo's farm loans, and its plans to work with Agricultural Bank of Bank, a Socialist motion was made China. As for late internationaliza- that fees should not be charged for tion, "we at AmRo missed two gen- checking accounts. This motion erations. Now we realize we are could weaken the efforts among really in trade financing. Delayed private banks to introduce a system internationalization meant that of charging for checks used. "We during the 1970s when we did final-are willing to pay higher interest on ly internationalize to take advan- current accounts than the Posttage of opportunities." Bank, but we still don't like to be In 1986, another major bank will the ones to introduce fees," Mr. Bank, but we still don't like to be enter the market for the first time Hazelhoff said.

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch buy from the Chinese to sell to the Scots," said Fopbertus Hoogen-dijk, a member of the managing board of Amsterdam Power of international placing board of Amsterdam Power of the managing board of the managing

dijk, a member of the managing full range of international placing for Indonesia, a major oil-exporting country. According to Kiaas Bank. A former head of international operations at AmRo, Mr. Brink a bank official, "We manage Hoogendijk is one of those Dutch- the portfolio of the Bank of Indo-

works the other way, with an important contingent of Asian-Pacific-linked banks operating in the Netherlands. Out of 36 foreign banks in the country, 11 are from Asia and Australia, including De Indonesische Overzee Bank (Indover). This is the largest overseas bank in the Netherlands specializing in foreign business, as opposed to banks here that are international in ownership but do most of their business in retail banking.

Indover is the third largest foreign bank in the Netherlands in terms of business. Other Asian in-stitutions among the top 10 foreign banks include five Japanese banks: Yamaichi International, Dai-Ichi Kangyo, Tokai Bank, Bank of Tokyo and Kyowa. In the Netherlands, Japanese securities houses have been licensed as full service

onesian central bank, successor of the Amsterdam office of the colonial-period central bank, is something of a special case, concentrating as it does on trade with Indonesia, Jan Ordelman, the manager, said that, through its Hamburg branch, "it is possible that a German exporter might go to the with an Indonesian owner to do business with China."

men who began their careers in the Far East or Pacific Ocean zones. The Eastern connection also floating-rate notes or bonds, participating in syndications, doing swaps and helping find finance for Indonesian companies from the private sector or acting as a mer-

> These international activities, Mr. Brink said, can be operated out of Amsterdam bacause. "Communication is so good these days that we are as well placed as a London bank could be."

> However, Indover's Eurobanking activity is not typical of Asian-Pacific banks in the Netherlands. The Japanese securities houses -Yamaichi, Nomura, Daiwa - are active on the stock market and help place Dutch investments at home.

> Of the four Japanese commercial banks, Mr. Brink said: "They are not like American banks, who want to allocate every segment and make sure it pays. Japanese banks complain to their parent if they don't have enough business in Holland, and their parent makes sure they will do business. Japanese banks have a rich parent."

This view is not shared by Tsutomu Nagazumi, general manager of the Bank of Tokyo in Amsterdam, which reported a 25-percent drop in profits in 1984. "Our par-Hamburg branch of a Dutch bank ent doesn't really help the subsidiary, which is expected to try to stand on its own feet," he said. Along with other Indonesian "Even if our parent is rich, in the state and private banks established case of a highly international bank

Japanese businesses in the Netherlands. "And we are trying to break into being the bank of non-Japanese enterprises. Mr. Nagazumi said. "But we can't compete with big Dutch banks like those across the street," he added, referring to-Algemene Bank Nederland (ABN).

Bank of Tokyo is closing its small office in Rouerdam and amalgamating its business into that of the Amsterdam bank.

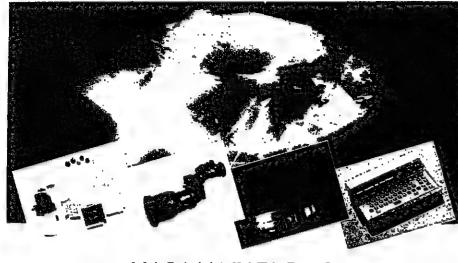
Perhaps the biggest market for Dutch bankers is China, where they have great hopes. Robert Hazelhoff, chairman of ABN, the most international of the Dutch banks, said, "We are doing a feasibility study of the possibility of opening a branch in China, which we would like in the long term."

Mr. Hoogendijk said Amko will open an office in Beijing in March, "with possibilities of more." Ne-derlandsche Middeustandsbank hopes to be able to continue to cover China out of its Hoog Kong

And even the largard among the large Dutch banks in internationalization, Rabobank, the cooperative farm bank, has plans for business with China. According to Pierre J. Lardinois, chairman of the Rabobank executive board, important contacts are being developed with Agricultural Bank of China, which also wants to be seen internationally."

The two farm banks have done some deals together and Chinese want to continue to work together, according to Mr. Lardinois. - YIVIAN LEWIS

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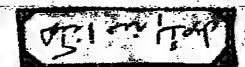
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Broadening On Oil Processing Is Facing Challenge around a future with far-flung residence others think that Rottree others the Rottree

ROTTERDAM - Rotterdam has built on five centuries as a trading center to become the internaindustry. But there is some ques-tion whether the port can ride out the changes of the 1980s to keep that pivotal position in the oil

Rotterdam's focus on oil began in 1929, when its first petrolenm port was constructed. Shell built the city's first refinery in 1936. Since then, three oil ports have been added.

dam to switch from a transit harbor to an industrial base less dependent on the fortunes of the shipping hin-terland, especially West Germany. By 1973, the peak year for oil transportation, oil accounted for 70 per-cent of the shipping in Rotterdam. But now, Rotterdam's comfort-able hold on oil refining is threat-ened by the trend of Middle East countries to develop their own petroleum industries. A decade ago, some Middle East producers, worried about an economy based on the export of raw materials. planned to establish an industrial infrastructure by moving into reining. Saudi Arabia now has two export refineries in operation, one with 50-percent participation of Shell, and Kuwait and Libya have also embarked on refining activi-

The trend has prompted Rotterdam's storage and transportation
dam's storage and transportation
companies to review their operations. Paktank International, Rotupgrade their refinery operations at terdam's biggest independent tankterminal operator, has just opened a new facility in Tunisia designed to receive the new refined products coming out of the Middle East. Just six months ago, Paktank opened another terminal in Singapore. And three years ago, Paktank converted much of its Rotterdam crude-holding terminal to meet the growing need for storage space for refined

> "From five years ago we saw this rend," said Henk van Ooijen, marteting manager for Paktank. There is no market need for refined products from the Middle East, but those products are coming anyway. We are simply re-

But while Paktank is planning

dam's position is secure. Officials at Shell said the venture by Middle Eastern countries into refining has tional crossroads of the petroleum had limited success. The two Saudi refineries are estimated to be operating at under ball capacity and plans for new refineries are being delayed.

Domestic refining by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries represents peanuts" in the oil market, according to Jan Oskam, director of Novok, the Dutch organization of oil merchants and retailers. "The Oil provided the key for Rotterway of the future," he said, is the route Kuwait took.

> The Knwaitl government has purchased refining and European distribution from Gulf. The Kuwait Petroleum Co., instead of competing by constructing a do-mestic infrastructure, joined the existing multinational network and moved into Rotterdam.

> Even the competition approves of the Kuwaiti approach and sees it as the mechanism for OPEC members to take up broader petroleum activities. Shell officials described the Kuwait Petroleum Co.'s behavior as "very orderly" and said they detected nothing to indicate that the company would take advantage of its wide margin between cost and price to undercut the market

> Energy analysts at the Dutch Economics Ministry said another the port. In one such move, Shell has invested 125 million guilders (\$41.6 million) to build a high-yacmum unit that replaces its two 1950s refineries.

> The new unit is more energyefficient and can produce 10 percent more distillate with a process that refines the heaviest part of crude oil into more valuable lighter products. The whole refinery upgrading will cost Shell 2.5 billion guilders. Esso will spend about the same amount to modernize its Rotterdam refinery and other refiners are following suit.

"The commitment the tradition-



Oil storage tanks at Rotterdam.

nomics Ministry official. "Rotter- the supply crisis of 1979 and has

tries is the health of the Rotterdam as in New York and Singapore. spot market, which has become an influential factor on the price of oil. Mr. Oskam said dozens of opera-

Then, in 1973, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia blamed the Rotterdam traders for al refiners have made to staying in boosting the price of oil as spot Rotterdam and the arrival of new crude and product prices jumped players such as Knwait are positive ahead of official levels. The spot signs," said Rein Berner, an Eco-market took on a bigger role after

dam will stay competitive for the been a critical indicator in the past next 20 years. And if it's competitive, the oil market will stay there."

1984, up to 40 percent of the world's oil was sold on the short-term market of Rotterdam as well

According to an official at Shell,

the main threat to Rotterdam is the recent growth of trade in so-called tors dealing in oil surpruses and deficits spawned the market in the left in oil. Mr. Oskam discounted 1960s, when it is estimated they accounted for something less than accounted for something less than nothing to do with the physical left in oil. Mr. Oskam discounted the phenomenon, saying, "Those accounted for something less than nothing to do with the physical left in oil. Mr. Oskam discounted the phenomenon, saying, "Those are just paper barrels that have nothing to do with the physical left in oil. Mr. Oskam discounted the phenomenon, saying, "Those are just paper barrels that have nothing to do with the physical left in oil. Mr. Oskam discounted the phenomenon, saying, "Those are just paper barrels that have nothing to do with the physical left in oil. Mr. Oskam discounted the phenomenon, saying, "Those accounted for something less than accounted the phenomenon in the phenom market. More and more people are realizing that it is wrong to make judgments on the oil market based on the futures market. What counts That's what Rotterdam traders

deal in and that's what counts."

Extended Gas Sales and Nuclear Power Are Pillars of Revised Energy Program

THE HAGUE — Through the early 1980s, the Netherlands wrestled with the problem of whether to spin out its rich reserves of natural gas for future use or exploit them to help pay the cost of a generous

social welfare system. The government finally settled on a two-part solution that may prove more controversial than the debate on running out of gas. The plan was to expand sales of gas to reap revenues to support the ailing economy. At the same time, the government embarked on a program to use nuclear power as the principal substitute for gas.

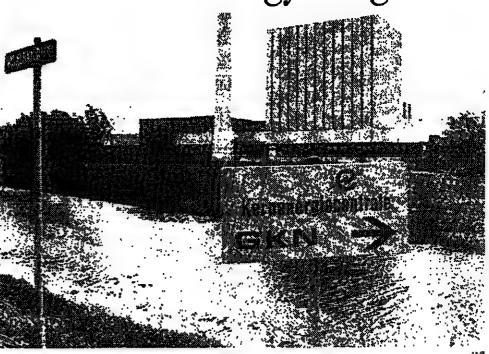
For more than two decades, the Netherlands has been Western Europe's biggest producer of natural gas. In 1959, the huge Groningen field was discovered in the northem part of the country and natural gas has since provided more than half of domestic energy needs. Be-cause of Groningen, as well as more recent exploitation of offshore gas and a small amount of oil, the Netherlands has been a net exporter of energy, providing more than a quarter of the needs of West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium

In the 1970s, a period of high demand and rising prices for the oil that gas prices are pegged to, the Dutch government relied on gas for 20 percent of its revenues. Yet it was still able to maintain a strict policy of safeguarding reserves for the future. Despite the wealth of Groningen and the expanding off- as West Germany's Ruhrgas have shore production, the Dutch have signed contracts to import gas from 2005 and 2010. Norway to ensure that the Netherlands would keep a 25-year supply

The doubts over that policy developed out of a changing world energy situation. Demand dropped sharply when Europe went into recession. Then, with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in disarray, the bottom began to fall out of oil prices, which in turn eroded the price of gas. Government revenues melted away at a time when the cost of social insurance and welfare programs was in-

The government also was worried about losing its share of a was set in 1974." shrinking market to competitors, while there was political pressure from other Western governments and partly because of slumping for The Hague to hold on to its sales. The government is naturally traditional European clients to lim- eager to shift that mix in favor of So the Dutch faced a critical de-

it the penetration of Soviet gas. cision on whether to stick by their ergy production during the midstrategic-reserve policy or open up



A nuclear power plant at Dodewaard.

ers have a ready-made market in an

environment that the government

describes as relatively free of regu-

the export contracts that were due in the 1990s. The dilemma was resolved two years ago, when the government revised its cautious energy policy and decided to extend agreements with European clients be-yond the year 2000. Recently, Gasunie, the Dutch gas marketing agency, and major consumers such signed contracts that stretch to

"We think of it more as a 45degree turn rather than a reversal" of policy, said Rein Berner, gas director of the Economics Ministry. With 2 trillion cubic meters of proven reserves, he said, "we are still committed to keeping reserves of up to 30 years." But, he added, the variables behind that policy have changed. "A lot of other energy options, such as conversions and coal gasification, disappeared when the price of oil stabilized below \$30 per barrel. So the demand for gas firmed. And secondly, our reserves proved a lot better than we had believed when the old policy

The improved reserve situation was due partly to new discoveries more new discoveries in order to meet the anticipated decline in en-1990s. It is encouraging oil compa- troversial move for the Christian

Democratic-Liberal coalition and a reversal of the policy that had made nies to bid for exploration rights in the higher-risk, deep-water areas of the Dutch sector of the North Sea. coal the principal alternative to gas.

The government argues that elec-The main factor that makes Holland attractive is that compatricity generation is an inefficient nies know they will be able to get use of gas and should be the prime rid of any gas they find at a reasontarget for conversion. As a backup able price that will never be higher to the nuclear alternative, the govthan the oil alternative fuel," said ernment has opted for importing Ban Warner, a Gasunie spokessome coal to feed power stations. It man. Gasunie buys virtually all gas not considering any increase in discovered in Dutch fields at a its imports of electricity from price linked to oil alternatives. Its neighboring countries, preferring policy is to maintain the Groningen what it considers a more indepenfield as a strategic reserve and give priority to exploiting the small fields of the North Sea. So, producdent solution.

"Gasunie assumes that after 1990, all power stations will be either nuclear- or coal-fired," Mr. Warner said. "That will help bring the reliance on gas from well over 50 percent of energy needs to 45

But the Gasnunie marketing plan also embraces the govern-The policy is based on the goverament's calculation that the net ment's determination to diversify its energy sources in an effort to return on exported gas is higher diminish reliance on gas. The most than on gas used in electrical procontroversial altervative is nuclear duction. And the kilowatt-hour energy, which now amounts to cost of producing nuclear or coal about 6 percent of domestic energy energy, officials say, is less than the cost of producing electricity with

The government sponsored a nationwide debate to consider wheth-But considering the Dutch puber to expand its nuclear capacity. In lic's sensitivity about nuclear powthe end, it ignored the final report er, the government, in resolving the of the debate committee, which recproblem of how to preserve natural ommended against expansion, and gas for future generations, has decided this year to start building nuclear power stations. It is a con-

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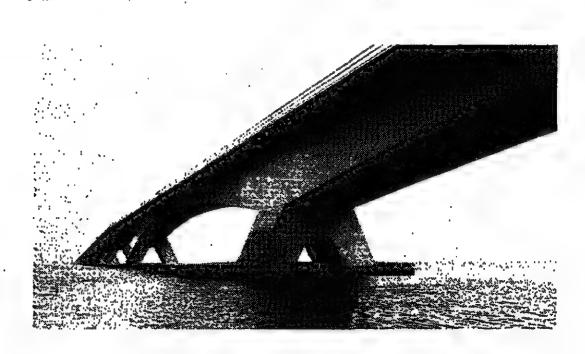
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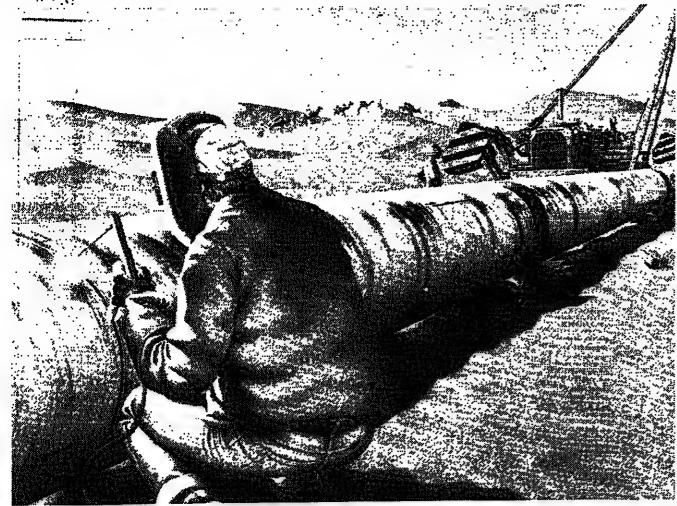


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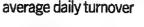
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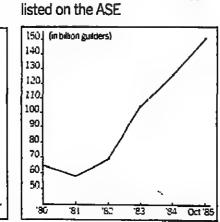
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A SPECIAL REPORT ON THE NETHERLANDS

Unemployment Clouds Economic Record

(Continued From Page 9) cuts from 43 percent to 42 percent, following the reduction from 48 percent outlined in last year's budget, the government has reduced social welfare contributions, which,

coupled with falling inflation, should allow taxpayers disposable incomes to grow by as much as 2.5 percent, the largest increase in sev-Now that no further corporate tax cuts are planned, the govern-

ment has served notice that the onus is on Dutch companies to translate the revival in corporate profitability into increased outlays for investment purposes, an area that has lagged behind the rest of industry's turnaround. Mr. van der

According to statistics published by the Federation of Netherlands Industry (VNO), gross fixed investment has picked up, rising by more than a real 3 percent in 1984 com-pared with 1983 level, when the increase was only 0,7 percent.

During the recessionary period from 1980-1982, gross fixed invest-ment had in fact declined, falling a cumulative 20 percent during that time, the VNO figures show.

Mr. van der Graaf noted that Dutch enterprises have considerably strengthened their competitive position on international markets, helping to bolster the surplus on the current-account balance of payments to an estimated 19 billion guilders (\$6.5 billion) this year compared with 16 billion guilders in 1984.

It is estimated that the surplus will decline slightly next year to about 17.5 billion guilders as revenues from Dutch North Sea natural gas sales begin to decrease.

A recurrently buoyant trade surplus has been the main element in the steep increase in the balanceof-payments position. Since 1980, hen the Netherlands recorded a 5.3-billion-guilder deficit in trade, the balance has swung to successive surpluses, rising from 6.8 billion guilders in 1981 to 11.8 billion guilders in 1984.

As a result, the surplus on the current account, the reduction in the public-sector borrowing requirement and increased savings by ndustry have boosted the country's net foreign exchange reserves to a healthy level of more than 65 "As a result of this policy, the

trend of surging government deficits has been reversed and the profsector is clearly recognized as a major achievement of the present government," Mr. van der Graaf

A low level of domestic inflation

Origin of Gross Domestic Product (million guilders, current prices at factor cost)

	1982	1983	1984
1 Siching	13 400	13 620	14 610
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24 860	26 090	29 ⁻ 770
Mining and quarrying (incl. nat gas)	52 230	52 320	_56 720
Manufacturing	21 120	20.570	- 20,610
Construction	5 180	5 340	5 520
Electricity, gas and water (excl. nat. gas)	19 760	20 040	20 870
Transport and communication	115 030	120 030	123 630
Other private sector	46 720	46 970	46 260
Government	J. 100	204.005	317.000
Gross domestic product at factor cost	298 300	304 980	317 990

Source: CBS, Nationale Rekeningen, 1984

will also help keep Dutch goods competitive abroad in 1986. In its 1986 budget proposals, the government projected an annual inflation rate next year of between I percent and 1.5 percent compared with 2.5 percent in 1985.

Falling import prices and mod-est unit labor cost increases will both contribute to a further deceleration of inflation," the Central Planning Bureau noted in its out-look for 1986. "Average earnings in the market sector are projected to increase by 3.5 percent, reflecting some firming of the labor market and improved profit positions of

Another government achievement, according to independent economists like Mr. van der Graaf. has been its success in tackling the broadening national budget deli-cits. While the government of Mr. Lubbers had trouble early in its administration of achieving the goal of reducing the deficit as a centage of net national income to 7.4 percent by 1986, there are signs now that this may be reached.

The 1986 budget proposals provide for a further cut in the deficit by 0.2 percentage points from 8 percent of national income in 1985 to 7.8 percent next year.

"This is a notable achievement. when one looks back to 1982-83. when the percentage was nearer 10 percent and when one thought it would be impossible to reach the 7.4 percent target by 1986," Mr. van der Graaf said.

The government plans to bring public expenditure under tighter control in 1986, with cuts totaling 8 billion guilders and comprising savings in welfare benefits, ministability of the Dutch corporate try budgets and public employees' pay. This would be a slight reduction from this year's saving of more than 9 billion guilders.

.The hardest-hit area will be so-According to the Amsterdam-cial benefits, where basic welfare Rotterdam Bank report, Dutch ex-and disability payments will be froports will grow by 4.5 percent next zen at this year's levels. Meanwhile, year compared with 5 percent this sickness and unemployment comyear, while unit wage costs will remain low, rising by 1.5 percent compared with 0.5 percent.

pensation will fall, bringing properties of up to 3 billion guilders.



Worker at DSM's chemical plant in Geleen.

fare benefits have been pruned by around 3 percent in real terms. Nevertheless, economists noted that the Dutch social security system is one of the most comprehensive among Western industrialized

However, the ruling Christian Democrats, looking to next spring's election, have promised to safeguard public employees' wages and social benefits if they are re-

They have also pledged to reduce: unemployment through new mea-sures such as job-sharing plans and shortened working hours, and they have promised to trim the budget deficit to 5.5 percent of national income by 1990.

get by sharply declining natural gas Dutch economy.

ernment assumed office, social wel-- revenues could upset any future government's budgetary calculations. The revenues are expected to drop by 28 percent in 1987.

The Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank noted in its report. The outlook for 1987 gives cause for concern. Revenue will decline then as the proceeds from natural gas start to diminish. Without further cuts in spending, the financing deficit would widen again, threatening partly to undo the improvement achieved during the last few years."

Revenues from natural gas sales account for one-sixth of the government's income, according to official statistics. A shortfall in this area, together with unemployment, could prove to be the decisive fac-However, the gap left in the bud- tors in shaping the course of the



The new furnace at Hoogovens steel plant in limuiden.

Cutbacks Begin in Generous Welfare State

an official in the Ministry for Social Affairs. "And it has enjoyed a measure of support for that position." Or, as Wim F. Duisenberg, president of De Nederlandsche Bank, has said, "If we don't do something, in a few years we won't be able to pay out anything at all. We have to act now if we want to remain a civilized country."

of some welfare programs were ment. tightened. But the government is now pushing through a fundamennature of the system. The Organization for Economic Cooperation even with the reductions already in place, "the unemployment benefit tion. system will remain the most generment benefits and the generosity of

That is the first problem the goving cumbersome unemployment- family unit,

insurance legislation into one new law, the nature of benefits has changed. The plan will be financed totally by employers and employees. The 80 percent of the last wage an unemployed person got under the old system would be reduced to 70 percent of the last wage for the first six months out of work, with phased-in reductions to 70 percent of the minimum wage. There is a second proposed law to boost these The trimming has already start-benefits for those who are below a ed Measures to reduce benefits certain standard, but that suppletook effect this year and the terms ment will be paid for by the govern-

"We wanted to make a clear distal shake-up that will change the tinction between the responsibility of society as a whole to maintain a minimum standard and the workand Development, in a comparison place responsibilities of employers of its 24 member states, said that and employees," said Mr. Ruys, who helped draft the new legisla-There would be a loosening of

ous. However, it is probably the the means test for old people so lengthy duration of the unemploy- they do not have to count savings and investments, such as a house, the eligibility criteria that sets this as assets, but the new rules would apart from systems in other OECD also redefine what constitutes a countries." (The OECD groups 24 household, Unmarried persons of industrialized, noncommunist na- either sex who live together permanently would no longer get two individual assistance incomes but errament addressed. By streamlin- would receive benefits as a single

\$1 billion). The benefits have been reduced and the slack terms for disability have been replaced. "In the past, nobody denied that the system and just changed the system was easy to take advantage of," Mr. Ruys said. The program

Union leaders support the govallowed employers to shove aside excess workers, who then got 80 percent of their salary until retirement at age 65. Some 700,000 people are now collecting the benefits.

Both employers and employees have criticized the mechanisms proposed in the government's revised social security system, but both are willing to negoriate some changes. That represents a surprising degree of consensus in a country that for 60 years has been philosophically and legally tied to broad social welfare. The government is so convinced that the changes are popular that it is pressing for adop-tion of the new legislation before elections next May,

reached the limit of reductions." for squatters are still a solid ele-

The most drastic change is a new disability insurance bill that would save some 3 billion guilders (about to be taken over by vagrants, and

the government often also pays to refurbish the buildings. "We have kept the philosophy of

ernment's goal of restoring economic growth, which has hung con-sistently below 1 percent. Therehas been more consensus than one could have imagined, given the social climate," said a leader of the Netherlands Trade Union Confederation. "We envisage cutbacks and just want to make sure they are

applied evenly."
Theresic Snelders, a social-welfare analyst for the Federation of Dutch Industries, an employers group, said that despite feeling bur-dened with the cost, industry is content with the government proposals and is not planning to push for further reductions in the social

support system.
"Welfare is a very difficult thing Part of the consensus, Mr. Ruys said, is that "the political leaders have promised that we have promised that we have to change in a country like Holland," she said. "Partly because of the philosophy here and also be-The government still supports artcause there is an enormous income ists, for example, by buying their works out of public funds. Rights find a system that we can pay for

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON THE NETHERLANDS

Government Faces Accounting Over High Unemployment Rate

By Michael Metcalfe

-AMSTERDAM - With nearly one out of five persons in the Netherlands without a job, the centerright coalition's record in lighting nnemployment during its three years in office will prove a major issue in next May's national elec-

At stake will be the government's November 1982 pledge to reduce jobless levels, one of the key planks of its three-part platform to cut public expenditure and foster pri-vate industry.

According to economists, labor union officials and employers, the administration, while succeeding in revitalizing Dutch industry and deflating the ballooning public sector, has yet to resolve the problem of

The jobless rate, at around 16 percent of the total work force of 5.3 million, ranks among the high-est of the Western industrialized nations, according to the Paris-based Organization for Economic

Cooperation and Development.
"Since the mid-1970s, the Dutch economy has been characterized by poor growth performance accompanied by worrying imbalances, in-cluding low profitability in the nongas sector, a burgeoning pub-lic-sector deficit and a rate of unemployment well above the OECD average," the organization noted in a recent report.

While the report added that most of these problems have been redressed, the level of unemployment

remains a problem. "In summary, economic conditions would appear to be improving with a modest rise in output, continning excellent price performance, an improved competitive position and a stabilization of unemployment. Despite this, the level of unemployment remains very

high," the OECD observed.
One glimmer of hope for both the government and the unemployed are indications that the hump in unemployment has been passed and a moderate decline has

According to figures released by the government in September, when the budget proposals for 1986 were presented, unemployment next year will not edge beyond this year's expected total of 765,000. This is itself an improvement over 984 levels, when about 830,000 were without work.

The OECD noted: "Unemploy-ment has averaged about 825,000" during 1984 but has been falling gradually for much of the year. . . . Compared with the peak level in. early 1984, unemployment had fallen by about 70,000 by the end of

However, a large part of this de-cline is due to technical factors, including a change in unemploy-

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register when they lose their jobs. Disenchantment with the high rate of unemployment and the government's apparent mability to tackle the question has ignited la-

his normal daily pay:

carned income after tax."

Economists and company execu-

The OECD report said: "The re-

ding from 1981 to 1983 may now

labor-shedding may continue in

certain sectors, some rise in em-

ployment may occur."

bor unrest in a country traditionally known for its harmonious indus-During its three years in office. the government has witnessed a spate of strikes in both the public

and private sectors to protest its austerity measures, which are seen

by union officials as cutting social benefits and reducing purchasing A year ago, more than 10,000 members of the 937,000-member Netherlands Trade Union Confederation (FNV) staged a series of strikes and walkouts affecting com-

Moreover, the government's decision to cut pay by 3 percent in the public sector starting on Jan 1, 1984, led the country's 700,000 public employees to begin a cam-paign of strikes and work-to-rule measures. That campaign gradually simmered down to an uneasy

panies in the private sector.

bea's 1986 budget that civil servants' pay would again be frozen, the fourth consecutive year in which public-sector employees' salaries have either been cut or held steady, has so far prompted little protest from the unions.

"Employees may well vent their frustration in the ballot boxes next May, rather than going onto the streets," said an FNV official.

Another cause for resentment among the labor rank and file has been the rate of wage increase which has slowed markedly since the adoption of a two-year wage agreement in the private sector at the beginning of 1983.

Under the agreement, indexation payments were suspended in favor of a reduction of working hours, which is expected to amount to about 5 percent and which was introduced early this year. Some enterprises had already reduced orking hours before this date.

During the most recent round of wage negotiations earlier this year, most employers refused to commit themselves to a further reduction of annual working hours in 1986, causing talks to break down in sev eral industrial sectors.

However, reducing work time has been officially sanctioned by the ruling Christian Democrats as part of their campaign platform and as a means to combat the nigh unemployment levels. Another goal of the Christian Democrats. the senior partners in the present coalition, is increased job-sharing if they are returned to office.

Increases in real disposable in come have also been dampened by ment registration so that persons the government's decision to aged 57½ or over are now exempt change current unemployment and



Help-wanted sign on an Amsterdam street.

New Trade Center Wants to Be Hub Of the Big Wheels

By George Gudauskas

AMSTERDAM - Queen Beatrix has officially opened the World Trade Center Amsterdam, a glittering complex of four office towers with a network of business services contained in 110,000 square meters of space.

About 500 guests, along with Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and Mayor Ed van Thijn, were on hand Oct. 25 for the ceremonies, during which the queen wielded a camera instead of ribbon-cutting scissors to mark the occasion.

The center, which unofficially opened early last April, is 75 percent occupied, according to Odette G.M.J. Taminiau, the public relations manager of the Amsterdam Tourist Office. Space rents from 308 guilders (\$106) a square meter a year, and minimum temporary or permanent rental is 60 square meters (73 square yards).

The complex is billed as a hub of worldwide business activity, with Amsterdam as the "gateway to Europe," Schiphol Airport is minutes away, as is the efficient fast-train link to The Hague and Rotterdam, A major highway is nearby.

With its blue-coated, hardened-glass parapet, the structure has been affectionately dubbed "our little Manhattan" or "The Blue Angel," the latter name taken from a cafe operating in the complex.

The project took two-and-a-half years and 330 million Dutch guilders to build, according to Bob Gisberps, commercial manager. Financed by two

pension funds, one government and the other pub-lic, profits from the center go to these funds, he Asked what he thought the center would bring to the Netherlands, Mr. Gisberps said, "I think it will give us more opportunity to export and to make other connections in the world." Half of the ten-

ants, he said, are (oreigners. The center, with two towers of 12 floors each and a pair with 17 floors each, has a connecting



The World Trade Center.

building housing services and facilities, including parking for 1,200 cars. There are an international courier service, a post office and information and travel services.

Professional advisers are on call to answer questions concerning international trade, customs regulations, transportation of goods, market orientation and investment,

A central secretariat also is available to help with conference rooms, exhibition facilities, temporary personnel, tickets, visas, interpreters, con-

International television and radio links are possible, too, from the complex's press center, and an electronic mail system can speed messages to visual display terminals across the world.

The complex has seven executive studios, containing fully equipped work and rest areas with showers and toilets.

The studios were designed to cater to business executives arriving at the airport after a long flight who want to freshen up and rest before starting to work. Room service is available from the bar or

restaurant The complex also contains a shopping arcade and a restaurant, case and coffee shop.

Winners take all.

U.K., Gold Medal, Birmingham, Motor Show, October 1984

France, Prix de la Sécurité, March 1985

Germany, Golden Steering Wheel, November 1984

Ireland, Irish Car of the Year 1984, December 1984

Denmark, Danish Car of the Year 1985, December 1984

Norway, Norwegian Car of the Year 1985, December 1984

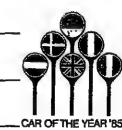
Spain, Import Car of the Year, January, 1985

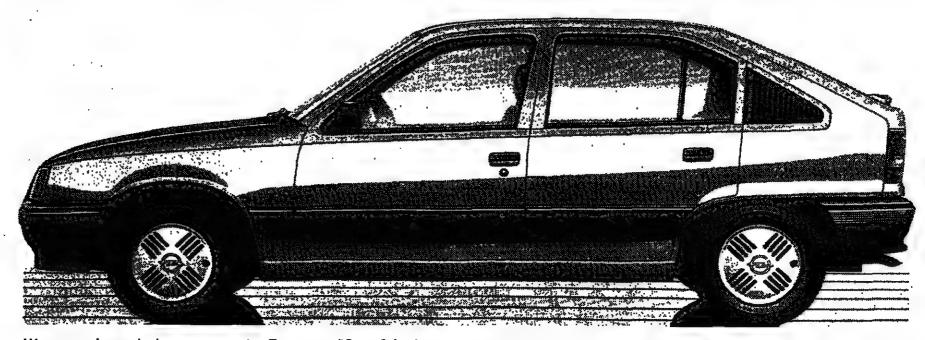
Spain, Ladies Car of the Year, January, 1985

Belgium, Golden Claxon, January 1985

Italy, La sportiva dell'anno, January 1985

Europe, Car of the Year 1985, November 1984





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After Slump, Industry Begins to Pick Up

By Michael Metcalfe

ROTTERDAM - Dutch industry is enjoying a renaissance, reaping the rewards of improved profitability, lower taxes, full order books and increased market shares. Less than five years ago, the Netherlands was being judged among the worst performers of the Western industrialized nations. laboring under an oppressive tax ness was partly responsible for the dition of this. burden, declining capacity utilization and stagnant market penetration. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has noted repeatedly that the fixed-investment record of Dutch industry was one of the worst of the organization's 24

member countries. This outcome can be attributed to a particularly unfavorable comin the nonenergy sector, shrinking rent account, relatively low inflahome and stagnating foreign markets and sizable excess capacity."

the OECD noted last year. Fixed investment is on the up-swing capacity utilization is steadi-uve and robust.

booming and corporate profitabili-ty is back on track. With trade C.J.A. van Lede, the president of accounting for 60 percent of gross national product, compared with 30 percent for West Germany and Britain for example, the Nether- tion of corporate profitability and lands has every reason to empha-eroded equity structures. Whetting ed size trade and industrial perfor- Dutch industry's competitive edge doldrums, Dutch industrial weak- al restructuring was a primary conlarge deficits in the country's trade rising from 6.8 billion guilders ment regulation with little consid-(\$2.3 billion) in 1981 to 11.8 billion eration for market forces. guilders in 1984.

But industrial performance has still lagged behind steady and dis-

bination of depressed profitability annual surpluses on trade and cur-trialized countries. tion rates and wage and price restraint, while laying the but clearly discernible change in foundations for a favorable trend views and attitudes has been ob-Now, that picture is changing in Dutch industry, were clearly not served in the Netherlands with reenough to make it more competi-gard to the role of private industry

"Passengers vote

Amsterdam Schiphol

the best airport

in Europe."

"Obvious, it's KLM's home-base."

Dutch industry has its own anthe Netherlands Industry Federation (VNO), said recently: "What was required primarily was restoramance. During its decade in the through cost restraint and industri-

Moreover, according to the fedbalance. Since 1980, however, that eration, industry struggled under balance had swung into surplus, the burden of overbearing govern-

The result was a continuous whittling-away at profits, which in certible improvements elsewhere and produced the net outcome; an unemployment rate that is one of According to economists, sizable the highest among Western indus-

But, as VNO noted in a recent and the market mechanism.

sensus now prevails on the necessi-ty of a profit-making industry as a prerequisite for a healthy economy. Second, a trend toward less government intervention and more dereg-ulation is evident. The report add-

After more than a decade in which successive governments fre-quently intervened in income formation by means of statutory controis, wages are now being determined in negotiations at plant and industry level without any form of government intervention and without recommendations from the central organizations of

Aside from these considerations, perhaps the most important single factor contributing toward Dutch industry's improved performance has been the present government's positive attitude toward the sector, industrial analysts in Rotterdam

Since taking office three years ago, the center-right coalition has sought to revitalize industry by progressively lowering corporate taxation levels and by abolishing regulations that impeded business activities,

"Cutting corporate tax from 48 to 43 percent, with a further reduction to 42 percent envisaged in the been a notable government achievement," said Rob van der Graaf, chief economist at the Algemene Bank Nederland.

The cabinet has also moved to strengthen industry in other ways. These have included reducing industry costs in three annual stages by up to 2 billion guilders in each phase, including lowering employers' social insurance contributions.

This measure is a good example of how the government has sought to revive the supply side of the economy, which is viewed as an essential condition to get investment moving, especially invest-ment that would provide jobs," Mr. van der Graaf added.

The government also is boosting the creation of private venture-capital enterprises and the establishment of a public corporation for industrial projects to provide risk capital on a commercial basis. Under the government's techni-

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and medium-sized firms, However, in its 1986 budget proposals presented in September, the ment account program, commonly known as WIR. It provided investment grants with the focus on innovation, energy conservation and

small industry. "It was felt that the corporatetax cuts more than compensated for the WIR in the way of relief, and no more than around 50 mil-tion guilders has been lost to industry with the demise of the program," said a government official.

The officially sanctioned moves, while falling short of what industry would like in aid, have gone a long way to restoring its competitive edge.
"It appears that they have in

some measure contributed to strengthening profitability, though the government now says it is up to industry to translate these profitability gains into tangible investments, thereby reducing severe unemployment," Mr. van der Graaf

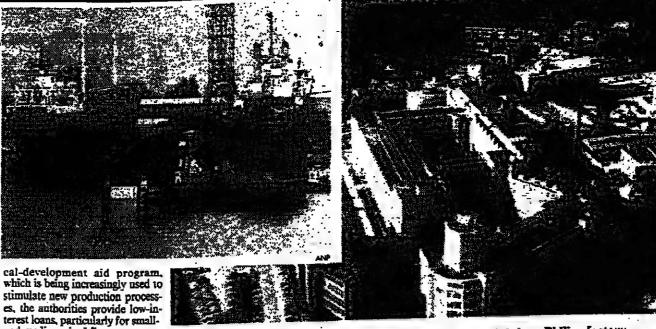
There have been increasing indications this year that this approach is beginning to pay off and that investment is on the upturn. According to recent VNO statis-

tics, gross fixed investment rose by more than 3 percent in 1984 compared with 1983 levels, when the increase was only 0.7 percent. During the recessionary period of 1980-1982, gross fixed investment had, in fact, spun into decline, falling by a cumulative 20 percent during those years.

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A ship is launched at Van der Giessen de Noord, left; a Philips factory,

government agnounced the phase-out next year of an investment-subsidy plan, the so-called invest-ment account recommendation of the phase-out next year of an investment-subsidy plan, the so-called invest-

By Friso Endt

GRONINGEN - On Nov. 9. the queen of the Netherlands broke a bottle of champagne against the how of a new 30,000-ton ferryboat just before it glided into the waters of the lissel river a few miles east of the world's busiest port, Rotter-

The monarch named the ship after berself, Queen Beatrix. The boat is destined for the Hook of Holland-Harwich line and

was built at Van der Giessen de Noord, the most advanced covered shipping yard in Western Europe. Its workers lined the launching path. They had an air of sadness about them since this ferryboat could be the last middle-class ship to be built in this giant shipbuild-

When the hall was inaugurated nearly three years ago by Economics Minister Gijs van Aardenne, it involved an investment of 135 million guilders, of which 87 million guilders was a direct subsidy from

At the time, Mr. van Aardenne was already aware that every ship built in the yard would have to be subsidized to at least 60 percent by the government. He also knew that in spite of this Korean shipyards were already undercutting the Dutch by 30 percent.

The Dutch thought that the hall rould enable them to reduce costs by about 30 percent, since delays in building due to the rough Dutch winter would be avoided.

But two-and-a-half years later, the management of Van der Giessen de Noord was again bidding for a direct support of 100 million guil-ders. The Koreans and the Taiwanese had again undercut Dutch prices and world competition had ecome even worse.

request for the 100 million guilders. shipbuilders in 27 shippyands will; He had to do so mainly because have to be laid off.

public opinion had changed in the

ion was confronted nightly with what was nicknamed the "RSV. television show." For two months the Dutch watched the hearings of an unusual parliamentary investi-gation into the bankruptcy of the Netherlands' large conglomerate Rijn Schelde Verolme, a shipbuilding and machine concern. It had absorbed over the years at least 2.8 billion guilders to keep it afloat in order to avoid lavoffs.

Its closing meant the end to large Dutch shipbuilding in general, and the sophisticated Dutch know-how in this field went astray - or

As Jan U. Smit, president of the board of Van der Giessen de Noord, said bitterly: "The RSV drama gave a golden opportunity to our competitors elsewhere in Europe, in Korea, Japan and Taiwan, They spread the rumor that not only large but also middle-class shipbuilding in Holland is over and done with. And that is not true."

His complaints might be justified, but the fact remains that Mr. Smit also admitted that future orsmall ships — up to 10,000 to 15,000 tons. That is not the market for which the hall was built, and so heavily subsidized. And; especially in the Netherlands, the market for small shipbuilding suffers from tremendous competition and under-

Mckinsey and Company, a consultancy firm, in a report to the Economics Ministry showed that until 1986 at least 250 million gmilders will have to be pumped into this sector to avoid a 20-percent drop in employment.

The report concluded that even Mr. van Aardenne denied the with this support 1,300 of the 5,500

lands Economic Institute concluded that, despite bad times and bankruptcies, Dutch shipbuilding in general has realized an annual growth in productivity of 7.5 per-cent. That is mainly in small ship-

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Dutch shipbuilding is now the cheapest in Europe after Sweden. Against this Mckinsey argued that in world shipbuilding all West European yards are about 30 percent more expensive than their competitors in Asia.

Based on these reports, Mr. van Aardenne decided this spring that general support for the shipbuildng industry as a whole will end and that only "selective" support will be continued. The 27 small shipbuilders in the north of the Netherlands, mainly in the province of Groningen, welcome the decision of the economics minister to stop the subsidy to the ailing Van der

Their companies are generally bealthy although in the worldwide competition they cannot miss the help of the government to match prices in countries like France and Italy where government support is ders for the giant shipbuilding hall tally where government support is of his company will have to be for as much as 45 percent to 50 per-

One of the Netherlands' most successful small shipbuilders is Kommer Damen from Gorinchem, who owns yards in the center and in the far north of the Netherlands. He owes his success to the introduction of prefabricated bows for tugs, police patrolboats and fire

His prefab way of building gives him advantages in speed, price and time over his competitors. Damen does not agree with the government's decision to stop subsidizing an ailing shipbuilding industry.
"One should subsidize us so that

we can best the hell out of our



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Growers Using Computers to Stay on Top of the Flower Market

By George Gudauskas

NAALDWIJK - Lies van der Wel stood in his vast greenhouse and said, "I always have to bring in perfect flower, or I get less mon-

Pais simple statement by a growof flowers in this 8,415-acre ,400-hectare) expanse of glittering greenhouses known as The City epitomizes the object of horticulturists throughout the Netherlands: to produce superior quality products so they can earn a living and also remain at the top of the world market

But the process goes way beyond man dabbling in the earth to grow things to sell.

"It is more like a factory," Mr. van der Wel told a visitor to his computer-controlled greenhouse, a metal-ribbed structure paneled with glass, "It is not a garden."

Yet, thousands of chrysanthemuns grow in Mr. Van der Wel's "factory" year-round - under computer monitoring of everything from sprinkling and fertilizing to lighting and climate - to help meet

Last year alone, 369 million chrysanthemums were raised in the Westland, the largest area devoted to growing horticultural products under glass in the world, with 3,200 greenhouses or nurseries.

The Westland is second only to the Aalsmeer region in producing and auctioning cut flowers and plants for a world market. Tomatoes, lettuce and cucumbers are also grown in the Westland.

The world market of cut flowers and pot plants is valued at up to 5.3 billion Dutch guilders (\$1.8 billion) a year, and the Netherlands is averaging 57.5 percent on sales of these two exports, according to official

Specifically, the Netherlands claims 66 percent of the world's exports of cut flowers, valued at 3.5 billion guilders a year, and 49 per-cent of the world's exports of plants, worth 1.8 billion guilders a

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The House

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Exports of flowers have tripled since the middle of the 1970s, according to official figures, while exports of pot plants have expand-ed tenfold in the same time.

The growth of bulb exports has increased, too, up from 195 million to 872 million guilders over the last decade. Two-thirds of the trees sold are marketed abroad. In 1984, their value was put at 350 million gmlders.

nizations Monitoring Service.

GEORGE GUDAUSKAS is a journalist based in Paris.

VIVIAN LEWIS, a financial journalist based in Paris, is a regular

contributor to The Banker, Asiabanking and the International Orga-

MICHAEL METCALFE, a financial journalist based in Copenha-

gen, is a regular contributor to the Financial Times Banking Newslet-

BRIGID PHILLIPS is a journalist based in Paris.

This seems astonishing considcting that this production is accomplished with less than 6 percent of the Dutch work force. The 63,000 workers, 20,000 of whom are growers, account for 25 percent of the country's overall exports.

The most important export areas for Dutch plants and flowers include the European Community countries, which last year took 78.5 percent of the market, worth 2.5

The rest of Enrope followed with

It is more like a factory,' van der Wel told a visitor to his computer-controlled greenhouse, a metalribbed structure paneled with glass. 'It is not a garden.'

an 11.2-percent share, worth 355 million guilders. North America was third, with a 7-percent share, worth 222 million guilders.

The most important foreign cusomers were West Germany, with 1.7 billion guilders in purchases in 1984 and a 52-percent share of the market, followed by France, with a 351-million-guilder turnover and an 11-percent share, and Britain, with 213 million guilders in buying

and a 6.7-percent share.

The United States, with 189 million; Italy, with 135 million; and Switzerland, with 128 million, also rank high. The United States had the largest increase in consumption between 1983 and 1984, surging 59 percent on a 4.3-percent to 6-percent rise of the market share.

Italy and Britain also recorded dramatic increases, 34 percent and 28 percent respectively, as did Denmark, up 30 percent

Explaining the increase in the United States, Dr. F. J. B. Bruins, deputy director of international economic affairs for the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, said, "Nearly every year we have doubled our export on flowers and flower bulbs to the United States. But we have started from

very low." "In general," he said, "we can say last year we had an export of about 200 million guilders to the United States on flowers and flow-

ciency, come with the aid of the computer in Dutch horticulture. *CONTRIBUTORS* Luppo Mulder, deputy secretary for horticulture of the Industrial FRISO ENDT, a journalist based in Rotterdam, is a special Board of Agriculture, said computcorrespondent for Newsweek International and a contributor to Le

ers are used not only for climate control in greenhouses, but in their administration, too, "for all the fig-Computers are also used in re-

er bulbs, and this year we expect far

Heavy promotion and the

speedy and efficient Dutch auc-

tions - 12 of them exist for flower

sales alone - play big parts in the

reason for the increases. The gains

have not come without problems,

A rose association in the United

States complained to the U.S. gov-

growing system to see how well it

The panel's report last August

was favorable, according to Mr. Bruins, who said, "Well, that says

something we like very much, be-

cause we are such an enormous

exporter that we have to fulfill all

the requirements," to guard against

the risk of exporting pests and dis-

doing — the control — be very efficient and as good as possible.

That control, and intense effi-

He said, "That's the reason we

eases to other countries.

price in the United States.

worked

over 300 million guilders."

demonstration project is designed house.

est production methods in tightly chrysanthemums, except where billion guilders in 1984. The focus of the strategy is to calculate earth would be there are Money coming into the country increase the length of time foreign last year totaled 4.9 billion guiltravelers spend in the Netherlands.

have been in use "for the last seven to eight years" in the Netherlands, and Lock Koop, who heads the Westland demonstration project. said that "80 to 90 percent of all growers" use them to some degree.

Not only are computers used to aid growers with their greenhouses and their business records, they are employed to maintain contact among growers, auctions, research stations and even accountants.

erroment about the import of the leading Dutch flower, in part, Mr. Computer use is aimed at reduc-Bruins said, because of their lower ing production costs and improving the quality of the produce grown, according to horticultural authorities like Mr. Koop. Also, a panel to protect U.S. agriculture from foreign pests and diseases scrutinized the Dutch

"It is no exaggeration to say that the computer has become the right hand of the Westland grower," is the way Westland area promoters

Nowhere is the computer more in evidence than at the Dutch suctions. There a host of important details must be determined before a product can be sold and shipped.

. Time and speed are paramount, and computers handle both well, putting buyer and product together only 15 minutes after a sale. are very eager that what we are

Auction computers register buyer identification numbers, lot numbers, grower L.D. numbers, prices and quality of packing material. They even print out distribution dips and invokes, while also listing details of buyer and grower accounts and maintaining important statistical data for all.

Ab Marrewilk, who grows peppers and tomatoes in "soilless culture" in the Westland, also uses a computer to feed and water his huge one plugged in at a Westland foot (3,300 square meter) green-

to test alternative greenhouse roofing systems, establish energy-savings potential, and evaluate the run by Mr. van der Wel to grow his best production methods in tightly scaled greenhouses.

The focus of the strate continuated earth would be there are

The state of the control of the state of the

in a soilless culture, a method also known as hydroponics.

percent air, is essential to growing

Little black tubes feed water and nutrients to the rockwall containers, which hold sturdy-looking plants that then bear tomatoes and peppers that Mr. Marrewijk con-

Mr. Koop, engineer of the Westland demonstration project, said that 50 percent of all vegetables and 25 percent of all flowers raised in the area are grown in this fash-

Hydroponics can improve quality, Mr. Koop said, and increase production by 15 percent, In fact, a tomato plant can be

grown in a teacup of rockwall, though the project leader said it is ill advised to do so. Hydroponics also allows the grower to "manipulate" his product better, according to Mr. Koop, and some energy savings are also This "neutral" material, which

A greenhouse, above, and open field, left.

associated with hydroponics, up to percent or so. But quality is still the most im-

portant word for the Dutch grower, Mr. Koop said, and, "We now know we can have better quality with hydroponics."

It is also enjoyable working with these neutral elements and with man-made machines to grow things better, according to Mr. Koop. It is also somewhat more predictable.

"It is more fun to work with a computer and rockwall," Mr. Koop said. "We know what we're doing, We see, we see the roots now!"

Glasshouses, auctions, neutral growing materials, computers the Dutch grower has come a long way from the days when sun, rain and soil ruled his life.

Standing in this greenhouse, surveying his hectare of chrysanthemums in their varying states of growth, Mr. van der Wel smiled a wry smile and said he enjoyed working in his factory.

It was better, in fact, than some might think.

"It is always 70 degrees," he said.

Odette G.M.J. Taminiau, public re-

She said that Amsterdam is pro-

moting a special winter package

offering reduced rates on hotels.

free entry to museums and other

enticements to lure travelers to the

city between Nov. I and March 31.

changing, she said, from that of a

"very tolerant city" to one of a

center with cosmopolitan allure.

cleanliness are getting new atten-

But, for many travelers, finding a

— GEORGE GUDAUSKAS

For Details Concerning

THE NETHERLANDS

1986 Special Report

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bed is their biggest worry on arriv-al. That will be less of a problem in

Problems of traffic, safety and

The image of Amsterdam is

Everything Under the Sun Except the Sun

the Dutch is more than providing food, lodging, transportation and entertainment for holiday travelers guilders, a 2.8-percent increase.

The figures represent an 8.5-per-

contains 70 percent water and 30

Proceeds from tourism, both do-11 percent of total consumer 230,000 jobs, or about 6 percent of the work force, in a country with 14.4 million inhabitants.

While these figures are impressive, they conceal a problem: Tourism is producing a negative spending balance for the Netherlands.

Part of the problem is that "international tourism has been unstable since the beginning of the decade," the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said in an October report. Although recent signs point to improved trends, growth rates are not expected to match those of the 1970s, the report said.

The other part of the problem lies with the Dutch themselves.

With figures supplied by De Ne- lion from the industry. derlandsche Bank NV, the tourism At the end of five year.

AMSTERDAM — Tourism for ders, up by more than 22 percent over 1983. But spending by the cent improvement over 1983, when the deficit was 5.2 billion guilders.

mestic and foreign, amount to 26
The tourism board has drawn up billion guilders (\$8.6 billion) a year,
a five-year plan to turn the unfa-The tourism board has drawn up vorable balance around. The board spending. Tourism provides will promote short trips and second vacations among travelers from neighboring countries. For other European countries, the board will direct its efforts at the travel indus-

> in the so-called long-hani markets, the United States, South America, the Far East and Australia, the board aims to encourage group, meeting and incentive trav-

Willem B. Schouten, spokesman for the board, said that financial support for the promotion comes from the tourist industry and the Ministry of Economic Affairs. This year, it amounted to 41 million guilders, with 67 percent, or 26 million guilders, supplied by the gov-They spend more abroad than the ernment and 15 million guilders by millions of foreign tourists here, the industry. In 1986, it will rise to Airport, the dinner in a mill or according to the Netherlands 45 million guilders, with 28 million from the government and 17 mil-

At the end of five years, the goal board said last August in a booklet. is to have the industry and govern-Tourism in Tangible Figures," ment split assistance on a 50-50 ment split assistance on a 50-50

known as the "gateway to Europe." For tourists from the United lations manager of the local tourist States, the average stay is 1.8 days. office. The average length of stay for all foreigners is 2.4 days.

"Two-point-four is not long,

would say, if you compare it with

France, with that beautiful weather

over there," Mr. Schouten said. The goal is to try to boost the short stay to about a week. "I mean, that's our goal but I don't think that we will succeed." he added, citing weather factors. Travelers visit the Netherlands

for its cultural, geographical and historical interests and not for its climate, he said.

A tool the tourism board will employ to attract visitors will be the future. Four new holels are go-"incentive travel," which Mr. ing up and three are expanding, Schouten explained as a reward adding 2,000 beds to the existing someone gets for doing a better job. 20,000.

He said: "You give them, instead of a gold watch, travel with their wife for a week to a certain destination with all the incentive aspects of it. All free. The most beautiful hotel, the girls in local dress awaiting them on arrival at Schiphol castle, the cheese-factory visit." "Let them be received," he said.

Not only is the business of promoting tourism going on at the na-tional level, it is bubbling locally, too. It is especially noticeable in Amsterdam, a contender for the 1992 Summer Olympic Games.

"Welcome, welcome, welcome,

"by a baron and baroness." International Herald Tribune Or our representatives: G. Arnold Teesing BV P.O. Box 20246. 1000 HE AMSTERDAM The Netherlands Tel. (0) 20-263615



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Nov. 12

Dividends

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ABC Replaces Division President

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New York — American Broadcasting Cos. Mid Tuesday that it has named Brandon Stoddard as president of ABC Entertainment, following the resignation Monday of Anthony Thomopoulos as president of ABC Broadcast Group.

ABC Entertainment is a division of ABC's Broadcast Group. According to an ABC spokesman, Mr. Thomopoulos's position will not be filled. ABC previously agreed to be acquired by Capital Cities Communications Inc. The merger is pending regulatory approval.

Mr. Stoddard succeeds Lewis Erlicht who has been named president of ABC Circle Films and senior vice president of ABC Entertainment. Mr. Erlicht now reports to Mr. Stoddard, who had been president of ABC Motion Pictures.

1,648 1,691 1,718 1,742 1,763 1,770

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Sterling per metric lon

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Mary 1.719 1.204 1.709 1.711 1.717

Sep 1.786 1.760 1.778 1.780 1.786

Dec 1.770 1.782 1.795 1.796 1.786

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Votume: 2.815 lots of 10 tons.

DOFFFIEL

Sterling per metric lon

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Aux 1.718 1.880 1.876 1.977 1.780

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Workers in U.S. Gaining **Compensation for Stress**

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

ONDON - Suffering from nervous ticks, insomnis or eating disorders because of stress at work? Your best bet is to grin and bear it — unless you are working for an American company. In the United States, more and more employees are suing their companies for compensation for job-related stress. iob-related stress.

In California, for instance, the number of mental-stress injuries reported to the workers' compensation board increased from 1,282 in 1980 to 4,236 in 1984.

The California labor code states specifically that compensation

is allowed for "repetitive mentally or physically traumatic activities extending over a pe-British and French riod of time, the combination of which causes any disability or need for treatment."

workers have more difficulties with "In the 60s and 70s, you had to show physiological disorjob-related stress. ders connected to either the

boss nagging you or bad working conditions," says J.M. Ivancevich, professor of organizational behavior and management at the University of Houston and co-author of "Who's liable for stress on the job?" an article that appeared in the Harvard Business Review.
"Since 1977, a number of states have ruled that mental distress

related to the job can be tested in a workers' compensation board and can also go to civil courts," he said. "There is no benchmark or standard in the United States to say what constitutes stress. If you perceive job pressure and you have translated that into stress, the courts are saying you can test that in court."

According to Mr. Ivancevich, employers have won 75 percent of the cases. But the 25 percent of the cases won by employees has been enough to worry corporate legal counsels and to encourage U.S. companies to introduce anti-stress programs.

NLIKE American stress-sufferers, British and French workers are having a difficult time getting compensation for job-related stress.

"The hard fact is that the English still believe if someone has a nervous problem they are naturally subhuman. It has to do with an idea of manliness or courage," said Terry Allen, an official with the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Because the success rate has been poor, British and French unions are reluctant to finance members' legal costs if the case against the government or the employer is based on job-related

The Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff of Britain, which has 400,000 members, has decided not to seek

compensation for job-related stress for the time being.
"It's a very nebulous field that leaves too much room for maneuver for the defendants," said Gillian Hudson with the group's legal department. "The problem is establishing a direct connection between stress and work."

Tom Cox, a senior lecturer in occupational psychology and director of the Stress Research Group at Nottingham University, said, "It is very difficult to see how much effect is caused by work alone, how much is caused by the person's lifestyle, their situation at home and their previous history."

It has even been difficult for British employees to get compensation for job-related stress after such incidents as a train driver witnessing a suicide or a bus driver being assaulted.

According to the Transport and General Workers' Union, there were 1,200 assault cases in 1984. There are 6,000 bus drivers. Only 10 percent of the cases argued a stress factor. A typical case, according to the union, is that a bus driver may get compensation from the Criminal Injuries Board for physical injury. The driver may then return to work and suffer psychological distress, miss work and, as a result, be laid off.

"You can then challenge the employer on the basis of unfair dismissal, but the success rate is low. Stress at work is not

(Continued on Page 20, Col. 4)

Unilever **Posts Rise** In Profit

Increase at 8% For 3d Quarter

LONDON - Unilever Group on Tuesday reported that pretax profit in the third quarter rose 8 percent to £265 million (\$375 million) from £245 million in the third

period of 1984. Revenue for the quarter was £4.44 billion, up 11.3 percent from £3.99 billion

For the first nine months of 1985, pretax profit increased 5.3 percent to £749 million from £711 million, on revenue of £13.73 billion. Revenue was up 15.3 percent from £11.91 billion in the first nine months of 1984.

Unilever, the British-Dutch consumer-goods conglomerate, said the quarter had good volume growth, but net profit at September exchange rates was adversely affected by currency movements.

Net profit for the quarter were £141 million, compared with £137 million a year earlier.

European results were very good, the company said. North American activities recovered from the low level of the first six months, but were still below 1984 levels. Elsewhere in the third quarter, profits grew but at a slower rate,

Unilever said European operating profits in the third quarter rose percent from a year earlier. Significant improvements came from frozen products, food, drinks, detergents and personal products. Its subsidiary, Brooke Bond Group, produced the gains in the European food-and-drinks sector.

Edible fats consumer goods showed satisfactory profit and volume growth.

North America maintained strong sales growth, the company said, but promotion costs reduced operating profits, which were down 22 percent. Operating profits out-side Europe and North America were up 10 percent, although plan-tations are beginning to feel the effects of lower commodity prices.

The third-quarter pretax profit of £265 million was close to market expectations, although some analysts had expected another £10 mil-OIL OF SO.

Unilever shares closed Tuesday 1,170 pence, unchanged from Mon-

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

ny's central bank, resisting calls for

monetary stimulus to the economy, is likely to maintain its current

money-supply growth target at 3 percent to 5 percent for 1986 when the Bundesbank's policy-making council convenes in mid-Decem-

ber, according to economists and

sources familiar with Bundesbank

FRANKFURT - West Germa-

Thomson Success: A Boost for France U.S. Contract Seen

By Paul Lewis New York Times Service

To Vindicate Policy

PARIS - For Thomson SA, the French stateowned electronics group chosen last week with GTE Corp. to supply a \$4.3-billion battlefieldcommunications system to the U.S. Army, winning the contract represented victory on a couple of

For the company itself, it obviously represents something of a financial windfall, and one expected to pave the way for further contracts.

But the U.S. award is also viewed as a sign that

France's efforts to develop a national technology policy seem to be meeting with some success. Thomson is a pivotal player in France's strategy to make its technology sector competitive worldwide, both scientifically and financially, and is turning out to be one of the bright spots in the government's industrial policy.

The company has come a considerable distance since it was nationalized in 1981 by the incoming Socialist government as part of the government's plan for state control of key industries. Thomson has benefited from strong new management as well as continued government aid.

Thomson's survival already seemed in doubt in 1981, and by 1982, its losses had multiplied tenfold to the equivalent of \$275 million, at current exchange rates, on sales of \$5.88 billion. The work force was too large. The company was in danger of bleeding to death from its deeply unprofitable involvement in the telecommunications and medical equipment fields,

But Alain Gomez, the 47-year-old Harvard Business School graduate and former French para-trooper put in by the Socialists to run the group, has whittled the company into a leaner, more productive operation, adding some units and disposing of others. He expects Thomson to show the payoff from this transformation by breaking even this year, which would bring it into conformity with President François Mitterrand's mandate that all of the companies nationalized in 1981 at least break even by 1986.



Alain Gomez

Last year, the group had a loss of a marginal \$4.4 million. Thomson-CSF, the group's principal subsidiary that designed the new U.S. Army communications system, reported a \$40.5-million profit in the first half of 1985. Thomson-CSF led a consorted the contract of the co tium in partnership with GTE in bidding for the Army contract on the communications system, which will be produced by GTE largely in the Boston area, The system is known as Mobile Subscriber Equipment, or as Reseau Intégre des Transmissions Automatiques, RITA. Since 1982, Thomson has cut its work force to

112,000, from 130,000, rid itself of some losing divisions and turned others around. It has forged alliances to give its consumer-electronics business a Europe-wide dimension. And it has improved its reputation in the military field by landing some fat foreign orders and becoming more cost-conscious. Now, in what many experts see as a gamble, Mr.

(Continued on Page 21, Col. 4)

Lawson Predicts Modest Slowing Of U.K. Growth

By Bob Hagerty

LONDON - The British government, rejecting gloomy forecasts from private economists, pre-dicted Tuesday that economic growth will slow only modestly

Nigel Lawson, chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the annual au-tumn economic statement to Parliament that he expected gross domestic product to grow 3 percent in 1986 after expanding 3.5 percent this year, the highest growth since 1973. GDP is the total value of a nation's output of goods and services, minus income from abroad.

Most economists in the City, London's financial center, forecas much slower growth for 1986 and beyond. The stockbrokerage of James Capel & Co., for example, predicts GDP growth of about 2 percent next year and 1 percent in

"He's being far too optimistic all down the line," Keith Skeoch, Capel's chief economist, said of Mr. Lawson's statement. Another City economist, Mike Osborne of Grieveson, Grant & Co., said: "It clear-ly is the start of the election cam-

Mr. Lawson also forecast that consumer-price inflation would slow to an annual rate of 5.5 percent in this year's fourth quarter and to 3.75 percent in the final quarter of 1986. That compares ended in September.

Grieveson's Mr. Osborne, by contrast, forecast inflation of about percent in 1986's final quarter. Mr. Lawson estimated that the public-sector borrowing requirement, the government budget defi-cit at both the national and local levels, would total £8 billion (\$11.3 billion) in the fiscal year ending March 31, up from the £7 billion forecast at the beginning of the fiscal year. He blamed lower oil

in pound terms. The chancellor's spending arithmetic is being closely watched be-cause the government wants to offer big tax cuts between now and the next general election, which must be called before mid-1988. City economists believe the government wants to offer a total of at least £2 billion in tax cuts next fiscal year, up from £750 million in

revenues; because oil is priced in

dollars, the sharp decline of the

U.S. currency has reduced revenue

To finance those planned tax cuts, the government intends to speed up its program of selling state-owned companies to private investors. Government proceeds from such sales will rise from £2.5 billion this fiscal year to £4.75 billion in each of the next three years. Mr. Lawson said. Among major sales planned are British Gas Corp., British Airways PLC and the government's remaining shares in British Telecommunications PLC and British Petroleum Co.

Some analysts warn that foreignexchange dealers may grow edgy over the government's determination to chop deeply into taxes without reducing spending. Should the pound go into another nosedive, as it did early this year, the resulting rise in import costs would upset the government's inflation goals.

Already, said Capel's Mr. Skeoch, the City is nervous over what he called "a large dollop of fiscal fudge" in the government's budget plans.

Mr. Lawson predicted that Britain's current account, a broad measure of trade in goods and services. would show a surplus of £4 billion next year, compared with a surplus of £3 billion in 1985. Capel has predicted a surplus of just £2.5 billion next year.

U.S. Offers First 'War Chest' Loans to Spur Trade

target range of 4 percent to 6 per-cent set for 1984.

panding its money-growth targets. say the Bundesbank sees no reason. In December 1984, the Bundesbank sees no reason to change its targets for the coming removal of "rigidities" in the labor

percent range as a means of ures released Tuesday by the

potential of West Germany's econ-omy and in light of its high unem-its intention to promote a noninfla-grown at a 4.7-percent rate in Octo-accept an overshooting of its mon-

WASHINGTON - The U.S. Export-Import Bank announced on Tuesday offers of six subsidized loans from President Ronald Reagan's trade "war chest" to spur overseas sales as part of his effort to reduce the growing U.S. trade

The loan offers are all aimed at winning export sales away from France, which U.S. officials have said makes wide use of aid money to spur commercial sales.

William H. Draper 3d, president of the Export-Import Bank, in anon the London Stock Exchange at nouncing the offers, said France was the leader in blocking a U.S. regular bank loans, would move to limit the use of aid money port sales of \$280 million.

monetary targets are unjustifiably

restrictive, in relation to the growth

for commercial purposes. The bank move is to help U.S. companies the bank's reserves, he said, but sweeten their offers of sales to In- later deducted from the \$300-mil-

ference that scarce grant aid funds new program to cut the trade defi-should be limited to humanitarian cit, expected to hit \$150 billion this and development projects. He said year. he hoped the U.S. offer of grant Th money tied to loans would make it following proposed sales: too costly for France to compete and force it to agree to limits on

A total of \$69 million in grants has been approved by the bank, but Mr. Draper said that, along with regular bank loans, would spur ex-

Criticism that the Bundesbank's bank had lowered its monetary tar- year, at least for the moment. Mon-

gets for 1985 to a 3-percent-to-5-

ployment, has also surfaced in International Monetary Fund with inflation expected to be mual rate of 4.9 over the six months

Bundesbank Is Expected to Hew to Restrictive Money Policy

discussions and other official cir-cles abroad.

beld at a low 2 percent in 1985 and to the end of October.

next year, the Bundesbank is conBundesbank official

dia, Brazil, Algeria, Tunisia and Malaysia.

Mr. Draper said at a news con
The fund is part of Mr. Reagan's

The financing offers went to the

• Transit America, a West German-owned Philadelphia company, for rail equipment valued at \$145-million for Algeria. The competitor was France's Alsthom-At-

Bundesbank officials argue that

the current money-supply growth rate is appropriate for the inflation-

adjusted 3-percent pace at which

 General Electric Co. for gas turbines worth \$30 million for In-dia. Competitors: Alsthom-Atlantique and Britain's John Brown

The money will be drawn from for Brazil. Competitor: France's

ey-supply stock, according to fig- structure more conducive toward

 Control Data for computer equipment for India of \$27 million. Competitor: France's Compagnie des Machines Bull.

 General Motors Corp. for locomotives worth \$20 million for Malaysia. Competitors: France's lantique.

Calmaquip Engineering for airport equipment of \$52 million

Pielstick and Alsthom-Atlantique, Britain's Brush and General Electric, Japan's Mitsui and Mitsubishi.

Mr. Walter said that without the

market and the creation of a tax

savings and investment, "the

ey-supply targets than it is going to change those targets."

say Bundesbank officials in favor

of keeping monetary targets un-

changed are also arguing that there

is "accumulated liquidity" in the

market. This, the argument runs, is a result of the Bundesbank's having

based its target ranges on potential

growth rates in domestic demand

that exceeded actual demand.

Sources close to the central bank

Chip Industry Reports Gains

Lot Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES - The semiconductor industry has reported that the ratio of new orders to outgoing shipments improved in October.

The Semiconductor Industry Association, based in San Jose, California, on Monday reported that the industry took in \$82 worth of orders last month for every \$100 in shipments. The figure has ranged from \$65 to \$76 lately.

The orders were by U.S. customers with American, Japanese and European companies.

Currency Rates

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Zurica	2,154	2,9476	82.115 °	24.95 °	0.1217	72.86 *	4.0624*		1.046 *
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Other Dollar Values Corrency per U.S.5 Fis, morridos 5.574 Greek druc, 154.35 Hess Knop 5 7.802 Indiger ruspel 11.946 Indo, ruspel 11.9240 Irish 6 0.8495 Isroell shek, 1,473.00 Covertif dinor 0.293 Maloy, ring. 2,4375 Correccy per U.S.3
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S. Adr. rund 2,6902
S. Kor. won 890,00

Sources: Banqué du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiand (Milan); Bonque Na-tionale de Parts (Parts); Bank af Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinor, riyal, dirham); Gasbank (ruble). Other data from Regiers and AP.

Interest Rates

Enrocurrency Deposits

Sources: Besters, Commerciants, Cridit

Fixed Exchange Rates Favored at Conference

The Bundesbank is expected to cerned that lifting target ranges make its decision on money-supply could send a false signal to the targets around Dec. 19. Observers markets that "West Germany's

West Germany's five leading economic research institutes recently called for growth of 5 percent in money supply next year, implicitly suggesting a return to the content of the expected economic against the economic growth of the expected economic growth the economic growth of the expected economic growth the economic growth

Treasury Secretary, James A. Baker 3d, said Tuesday that the world monetary system needs improve-ment and implied that the Group of Five trading partners were con-sidering further measures to drive

the value of the dollar lower. instability of currency exchange rates meant "there is a clear need to improve the system."

strength was "one step in a contin-uous process of international coop-The current system eration," he said. However, Mr. Baker was careful said.

when we can." The Treasury secretary pointed out that the current system of float- chief economist for Salomon ing exchange rates has provided a Brothers, urged a system of intensi-

system, dealing with those economic shocks would have been more The pact between the United difficult and costly, he said. How-

> "The current system has not been as stable as we would like," he

Renters to play down expectations of more Other government and private change rate system patterned after WASHINGTON — The U.S. major reforms, saying only that the economists attending the two-day the European Monetary System, in industrial countries would be "ever conference echoed Mr. Baker's which currencies fluctuate within narrow allowable bands. vigilant to improve the system comments on cause, but often dif-Robert Mandell, professor of economics at Columbia University. fered radically on cure.

Henry Kaufman, the influential

Instead, he said more stable ex-



prices in the past decade.

He stressed that the case for stability of exchange rates rests on the elimination of recessions and infla-

blamed the floating exchange-rate

system for three great recessions costing over \$1 trillion at today's

prices and 300 percent increases in

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Notice is hereby given that the Rate of Interest has been fixed at 8%4% and that the interest payable on the relievant Interest Payment Date, May 13, 1986, against Coupon No. 4 in respect of US\$25,000 nominal of the Notes will be US\$1,076,26 and in respect of US\$5,000 nominal of the Notes will be US\$215.25.

November 13, 1985, London By: Citibank, N.A. (CSSI Dept.), London Branch, Agent Bank

Precision mastery since 1775 Abraham Louis Breguet (1747-1823) was one of the most phenomenal watchmakers history has ever known. His genius was an overriding influence not only on watch-making techniques but also on the beauty requel Since 1775 Available at CHAUMET Jeweler since 1780 Paris: 12 place Vendôme London: 178 New Bond Street Geneva: 2 rue du Rhône Brussels: 82 av. Louise New York: 48 East 57th Street

11%-11% 9%-9% 11 %-11 % 10%-10% 11 %-11 % 10%-10% OM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Rec

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Yelerate Interest Rate Index: 7.902 France

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U.S. Money Market Funds

Nos. 12.

Lloyd's Fines the Former Chairman Of a Syndicate for Misusing Funds

LONDON —Lloyd's of London, the insurance market, amounced Tuesday that Peter Dixon, former chairman of PCW Underwriting Agencies Ltd., has been expelled from the market and fined £1 million (\$1.42 million). Mr. Dixon, who founded PCW with Peter Cameron-Webb in 1967.

was found guilty by a Lloyd's disciplinary committee of dishonestly misappropriating substantial sums from PCW and other syndicates for the benefit of himself and others. PCW, now known as Richard Beckett Underwriting Agencies Ltd.

is in the process of being shut down by its parent company, Minet Holdings PLC, after posting losses of £130 million. The disciplinary committee said the conduct of Mr. Dixon and Mr. Cameron-Webb, who resigned from Lloyd's before charges were brought against him, was "a disgrace to the London insurance

Dixon were made to others, including five who received penalties from Lloyd's ranging from expulsion to censure.

The Lloyd's spokesman said it had the legal right to pursue Mr.
Dixon for the £1 million fine and would do so. Mr. Dixon was believed to be in the United States, he said.

Lloyd's said payments from the funds wrongly transferred by Mr.

framework to respond to global fied exchange-rate management economic shocks such as soaring oil based on close international surference on monetary reform in prices, high inflation and the inter-washington, Mr. Baker said the national debt crisis. Without the current floating rate fixed exchange rates was unrealis-

difficult and costly, he said. How change rates will require that na-ever, he said that policy-makers tional authorities become much States and its trading partners in ever, he said that policy-makers tional authorities become much september to curb the dollar's should not be complacent about more directly involved in credit creation than they are now, and harmonize bank regulations. Felix Rohatyn, a partner at Lazard, Frères & Co., told the confer-

ence that monetary reform also was urgently needed to combat a deterioration in the quality of U.S. credit markets. "We have turned U.S. markets into a junk bond casino,'

Mr. Rohatyn urged a global ex-



Cement-Roadstone to Reorganize

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Cement-Road-

stone Holdings PLC, a Dublinbased maker of construction materials, has announced a top-level management reorganization aimed at putting the group "in a better position to meet its strategic targets of further growth and greater effi-

Under the new structure, effective from Jan. 1, A.D. Barry has been appointed to the new post of thief operating officer for Europe. He will have overall responsibility for the operations of all CRH interests in Ireland, Britain and the Netherlands and for future developments in Europe. Mr. Barry currently is chief operating officer, Ire-

D.F. Quirke, currently managing director of Irish Cement, a subsidiary, has been named to the new post of managing director for Ireland for the CRH group.

B. Hill becomes managing director for Europe for CRH. He will

continue to be based in Van Neerbos, the Netherlands. J.J. Elliott, currently financial di-

Ma Och Domsjo AB, the Swedish forestry concern, has named Bernt Lof president and chief exec-

Dollar

Floating-Rate Notes

Producer Weintraub To Head United Artists

United Press International LOS ANGELES - Jerry Weintraub, an entertainment industry entrepreneur and producer of such movie hits as "Oh, God!" and "The Karate Kid." has been named chairman and chief executive officer

of United Artists Corp. Kirk Kerkorian, principal stockholder of Tracinda Corp., which is acquiring United Artists, said Monday that Mr. Weintraub would take over the post immediately.

owned forestry group. Before that, he worked at Mo Och Domsjo as

Banco di Napoli is to upgrade its London representative office to a branch on Nov. 18. Vito Maffei, who has been chief representative. now becomes chief manager of the

rector of Irish Cement, succeeds
Mr. Quirke as the company's manassistant group executive, Asia/Pa-cific group, based in Tokyo. He is succeeded as president of the com-

Jan. 1. He currently is director of SF-340 aircraft certification and quality control. Since July, Mr. Eklof has been director of sector collaborative proprame (Continued from Page 19) laborative programs.

Fuji Bank Ltd. of Tokyo has opened a representative office in Shenzhen, China, and appointed

Makoto Ebina chief representative. Loodon International Financial Futures Exchange has named Mary Lou Carrington marketing director. She was associate director of First Chicago Ltd. in London.

Habib Bank Zurich said Robert J. Angus had joined the bank as a director and an adviser. He recently retired as a senior executive from National Westminster Bank PLC.

Thorn EMI PLC, the British Electronics group, has named Richard E. Norman adviser for international consumer electronics. Mr. Norman continues as president of J2T Holdings, the joint-venture company formed by JVC, Thorn EMI and Telefunken to manufacture video-cassette recorders in Britain and West Germany, In addition, Thorn EMI has appointed chief executive of Thorn EMI Major Domestic Appliances Ltd., effective Jan. 1. For the past seven years, Mr. Crathorne has been managing director of TI New World Ltd.

Mr. Lof has been president of So-barg will take over the division's acting managing director since the dra Skogsagarna, a cooperatively flight and ground test sector on recent death of Ian Walker.

Compensation

appreciated by the medical profes-sion," said Furgus Whitty of the

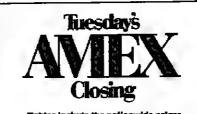
A bus driver who was badly beat en two years ago was fired by the London Transport Authority be-cause he started missing work say-ing his back hurt. Because doctors did not find anything physically wrong, the union argued before the Center Office of Industrial Tribunals, the government's department that deals with unfair-dismissal cases, that he was suffering from psychosomatic symptoms brought on by stress.

The union lost the case.

"Nobody is prepared to listen to any evidence of psychological problems," said Mr. Allen, who intends to appeal. "It's a hard-nosed attitude I don't think will change,"

schemes do provide for sick leave, in Britain, or medical rentrement or

But psychological disorders are not considered work-related ill-Bernt Lof president and chief executive officer. He succeeds Bjorn Sprangare, who, as previously reported, has been appointed president of Trygg-Hansa, a Swedish insurance company. Since 1983, Mr. Lof has been president of So-Mr. Lof has been president and chief executive description of So-Mr. Lof has been president and chief executive description of So-Mr. Lof has been president and chief executive description of So-Mr. Lof has been president and chief executive description of So-Mr. Lof has been president and chief executive distriction work-related illation on the post of managing director, to the post of managing director. Mr. Kendall has been and Health has put psychological discovery distriction work-related illation on the post of managing director. Mr. Kendall has been and Health has put psychological discovery distriction work-related illation on the post of managing director. Mr. Kendall has been and Health has put psychological discovery distriction work-related discovery distriction work-related illation of the post of managing director. Mr. Kendall has been appointed president of the post of managing director work-related illation of the post of



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CURRENCY MARKETS France's Hi-Tech Policy Potlatch Re-Buys Stock From Belzberg Firm Dollar Slightly Lower in Europe, U.S. GM and BL PLC Is Bolstered by Thomson

Corp. said Thesday that it had shares, with the First City block being purchased at \$43 a share. 's its stock held by Fust City Fiancial Corp. and that First City and agreed not to renew a takeover aid for Potlatch for five years. Potlatch, a lumber and papermoducts concern, also said it had cought 1.3 million other Potlatch hares since Monday under a stock-

courchase plan it launched to try o thwart First City's takeover bid of nearly \$700 million. Potlatch said Monday that it nares, or 20 percent of its stock. Potlatch also said it had agreed o pay about \$1 million to First City to cover expenses it incurred n the takeover bid, and First City igreed to dismiss a suit it filed gainst Potlatch last week

First City, which is controlled by he Belzberg family of Canada, had ffered to buy all Potlatch shares at

BASF Said to Plan U.S. Restructuring

FRANKFURT - BASF AG, he chemicals group, having em-arked on a series of major U.S. equisitions totaling an estimated 11.7 billion, is expected to ansounce this week a major reorgani-ation of its U.S. subsidiaries, acording to BASF officials.

Details were not provided, but he reorganization is expected to avolve Inmont Corp. acquired as May from United Technolgies Corp. for \$1.13 billion, as well is three subsidiaries of Celanese forp, and an American unit of the butch chemical group NV Akzo. BASF, which has benefited from coming U.S. sales in the past two ears, hopes to integrate its new equisitions with existing U.S. oprations, centered on BASF Ameria Co. and Wyandotte Corp., both ased in Parsippany, New Jersey.

SAN FRANCISCO — Potlatch of \$42.75 a share for the 2.4 million

Richard B. Madden, Potlatch's chairman and chief executive officer, said, "The board rejected First City's offer and began the repurchase program with a conviction that stockholders and other constituencies would be served best by the continued independence of the company."

Potlatch said that the number of shares purchased overall would de sould buy back up to 3.1 million pend on price, availability, capital needs and a "continuing evaluation

The company also announced it would continue to solicit proxies for a voting amendment that First City had opposed.

COMPANY NOTES

366.13 million Australian dollars (\$245.7 million) in a 3.50-dollarper-share takeover bid to be made offer will counter a 5-for-4 share exchange proposed by Fielder Gil-lespie Davis Ltd. to acquire both Allied and New Zealand's Good-

man Group Ltd. American Telephone & Tele-graph Co. introduced a communications system that enables a computer user at a terminal to link up

3270 system. Auroco Orient Petroleum Co. said it had signed a contract with airline or financier, a company China National Offshore Oil Corp. spokesman said. Swiss Volksbank plans to na Sea, about 140 miles (226 kilo- strengthen its Eurobond undermeters) southeast of the Shenzhen special economic zone.

Billinger & Berger Bau AG said with the opening of a branch in it expected to complete 3.4 billion London, according to Walter Deutsche marks (\$1.33 billion) of Rügg, president and chief execuconstruction work in 1985 com- tive.

tors Corp. and Britain's state-owned BL PLC are discussing the possibility of merging their operations in Britain to produce commercial vehicles, a

J.T. Battenberg 3d, general director of Bedford, GM's British affiliate for commercial vehicles, said talks between the two had been under way for several months. While he refused to comment on their likely outcome, industry analysts said the negotiations had

Allied Mills Ltd. is valued at pared with 3.3 billion DM in 1984. by Minlor Holdings Pty., stockbro-factory because of losses estimated ker A.C. Goode & Co. said. The by industry sources at more than \$200 million

simultaneously with as many as four other computers. The 6500 an is compatible with International Business Machines Corp.'s

Discussing Link

(Continued from Page 19) Agence France-Presse
LONDON — General Mointo a big microchip producer at a et Ravier. time when the industry is in a deep slump, and has plans to grab a 3-percent slice of the \$25-billion global semiconductor market. He also wants to build up Thomson's GM official disclosed Tuesday. avionics business.

mated chip-manufacturing tech-

nology. And it is casting about for

European partners to produce a

high-performance microprocessor.

"We've survived a period of con-

centration, management reform and divestiture and we're growing

profitable," Mr. Gomez says.

that can survive through the

The Pentagon's order for Thom-

company's military divisions cap-tured an order for a \$4-billion air-

pany's sales. And Mr. Gomez is

counting on the U.S. order to bring in others. The Thomson-GTE bid

for the Army contract was about \$3

billion lower than the only other

bid, submitted by Plessey Co. of

Britain in partnership with a divi-

sion of Rockwell International

The Paris stock market has been

impressed by Thomson's record, too. Although the parent company

is fully owned by the state, some

shares in Thomson-CSF remain in

private hands. Since January they

from \$50. "We think the company has become a good long-term bet,"

Soles in Net 190s High Low 3 P.Al. Chipe

defense system for Saudi Arabia.

Now we must build a company

To help realize these ambitions, Mr. Gomez has made bids to buy Mostek Corp., the Texas-based semiconductor unit that United Technologies Corp. had planned to close, and Air Equipment, a French-based avionics division of Bendix Corp. Thomson has also signed an agreement with Oki Electric Industry Co. of Japan, giving the company access to Oki's auto-

reached an advanced stage.

Sources said the companies are discussing either a takeover of Leyland Vehicles, BL's truck and bus affiliate, by Bedford or some type of large-scale joint

Hyundai Corp.'s subsidiary Hyundai Electronics Industries Co.

has closed its U.S. semiconductor Scottish & Newcastle Breweries

PLC's proposed merger with Mat-thew Brown PLC would not be against the public interest, the British Monopolies and Mergers Commission found. Scottish & Newcastle's bid of about £100 million (\$142 million), resisted by the Matthew Brown board, automatically lapsed when it was referred to the commission in April, Spantax SA, the Spanish charter

airline, is negotiating the sale of a majority equity stake to a foreign

writing and trading activity and to move into foreign-currency lending

Low 1 P.M. Chipe

12 Month High Low Stock

said Thierry Tuffier, partner in the Gomez is trying to turn Thomson French stockbrokerage of Tuffier

> A product of France's elite Ecole Nationale d'Administration as well as Harvard, Mr. Gomez developed links with the Socialists while they were in opposition and he was running the packaging division of Saint-Gobain, the diversified manufacturing company, which is now also nationalized

> At Thomson, Mr. Gomez quickly developed a three-pronged strategy: shedding chronic losing divi-sions, improving management and cautiously expanding into foreign markets.

His first move was to convince the government that Thomson's unprofitable civil communications interests should be given to Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, another newly nationalized French company with interests in the same field. In exchange, Thomson took two CGE companies that meshed with its existing business.

Mr. Gomez also wanted to get out of medical equipment, but when he realized the government would not allow this, he set about son's mobile communications sys-tem comes just two years after the bringing this sector back toward profitability. He did, however, dispose of other losing subsidiaries, including the electric light-bulb and pump divisions and its indus-trial leasing interests. The military businesses, which have been steadily profitable, account for roughly half of the com-

At the time, the Socialists pointed to this large-scale "restructuring" of the electronics industry, involving more than 30,000 workers, as evidence that their nationalization program was strengthening the French economy.

Next, Mr. Gomez tightened the traditionally loose administrative structure, brought in new managers and promoted younger ones.

Finally, Thomson began to expand its consumer electronics business into other European countries. It took over Telefunken GmbH, the West German electronics company, and it drew up a cooperation agreement with Philips NV of the have climbed to about \$75 a share,

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - The dollar retreated in U.S. trading Tuesday on nervousness over erroneous reports that the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker, was to give a speech to central bankers Wednesday.

"The dollar was mostly on a down trend in thin but nervous trading," said Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York, when nervousness over what Mr. Volcker would say in a speech he was reportedly to deliver Wednesday in Basle, Switzerland, accelerated the fall.

A spokesman for the Federal Reve Board said that Mr. Volcker had attended a regular meeting of the Bank for International Settlements in Basle and had a meeting with a private group. "But he gave no speech and is expected back in Washington on Wednesday," the spokesman said.

Nevertheless, Mr. Holland said the report on a financial news ser-

"Mr. Volcker has been saying that a free-fall for the dollar wouldn't be desirable so the market anticipated he could say something bullish," Mr. Holland said. "But there were fears he could say something that would point to further intervention."

In New York, the dollar fell to 6035 Deutsche marks from 2.6210 on Monday; to 204.50 Japanese yen from 205.10; to 2.1360 Swiss francs from 2.1520, and to 7.9375 French francs from 7.9825. The British pound eased to \$1.4206 from \$1,4220.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar closed slightly lower after a day of light, unenthusiastic trading. Dealers said the extremely thin activity was guided mainly by technical considerations, with operators unwilling to open new positions ahead of U.S. economic data later this week.

In London, the dollar slipped to

vice had an impact on the market. 2.6210 DM and 205.62 ven from 2.6270 DM and 205.78 yen at Mon-

The British pound, meanwhile, was largely unaffected by a forecast by Nigel Lawson, chancellor of the Exchequer, that Britain's economy would grow 3.5 percent in 1985 and 3 percent in 1986, accompanied by

an inflation rate of 3.75 percent. Dealers said the statement contained nothing unexpected and was seen as indicating a steady economic policy. Sterling eased in London to \$1.4125 from \$1.4200 at Monday's close, and to 3.7078 DM from 3.7298.

In other European markets on Tuesday, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.6238 DM, down and at 2.9570 Dutch guilders in Amsterdam, down from 2,9625.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.1548 Swiss francs, unchange from Monday. (Reuters, UPI)

THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar-Straight Sector Ends the Day Higher

LONDON — The dollar-straight sector of the Eurobond market closed Tuesday on a firm note on the back of the continuing rally on the U.S. credit markets Seasoned issues generally ended with gains of 4 or % point, dealers

A variety of new issues were launched during the day, with sev-eral non-dollar bonds emerging, generally to good receptions, dealers noted. The European Telecommunications Satellite Organization issued 50 million European currency units of bonds paying 9 percent over eight years and priced at 100½. The lead manager was Credit

The issue will be repaid in five

inside the total fees of 1% percent at a discount of 1.

The expected 250-million French franc bond issue for Remy Martin et Cie. emerged as a five-year issue paying 10% percent a year. The issue was to have been priced on Thursday at about 100, but because of strong demand it was priced at 100¼ Tuesday afternoon. It ended inside the 11/4 percent selling con-cession at a discount of 1/2 bid, after having been bid at a discount of 1/4 earlier. Crédit Commercial de France was the lead manager.

In the dollar-straight sector, a \$100-million bond issue emerged for Toshiba Corp. The issue pays 10% percent over 10 years and is priced at 1014.

The lead manager for the bond equal annual installments that re- was Nomura International Ltd. duces the average life to five years, and it ended on the market at a crators put off by the low On the market, it was quoted well discount of 2, just on the total fees. maximum coupon cap.

12 Morath High Low Stock

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25% 18 USLICs .80 3.2 24% 13% UTL 20% 5 Ultray .66 .7 23% 10% Ungmn

Sumitomo Realty & Development Co. emerged under Daiwa Europe Ltd.'s lead management. The indi-cated coupon is 5% percent. It was well bid on the market and ended at a premium of about 234.

In the floating-rate-note sector. bias. Dealers said that some professional operators appeared to be lightening their long positions.

Two new floating-rate-note issues were launched during the day. Nippon Credit Bank (Curação) NV issued \$100 million in notes paying 15 point over the one-month London interbank offered rate with a maximum coupon cap of 12 per-

Sales in Net Div. Yid. 100s High Low 3 P.M. Chige



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17 Volgograd's former name 19 Clout 20 French connectives 21 Eye irritation

22 God of the heavens 24 Sesame paste 26 In power 28 Soprano Ponselle

33 Wedge of gold 36 Luigi's lunch, perhaps 38 Chopper attachment

39 On the side

9 Tune to a key 40 Ill will or pitch 10 Wildly 41 Fruit drinks 42 Mauna -43 Filched 11 Belittle 44 Food fish 45 Sparks 12 Genesis name 13 Gels 18 "All that

affection 47 Alphabetic

51 Major arteries 23 Beatles' meter 55 Cowardly 57 — fan maid 25 Dietary need tutte": Mozart 27 Type of 59 Ave.'s cousin

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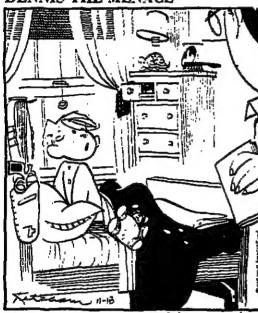
diplomats 48 Talked back 50 Rampart part 52 Cavalry wait 53 Explate 54 Fished for

morays 55 Tax preparers. for short 56 Rock partner 58 Garfield's canine friend

62 Antique auto

glisters— gold": Shak. 63 Owns New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Hey wait a minute! That's IT?" Once upon a time they lived happilly ever after '2 That's THE SHORTEST STORY! EVER HEARD!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arrold and Bob Lee NOWDY VOACH ANCIDD WHAT SCANDAL HAS TO BE. BLOGIE TO BE

QUEUE MATURE EXODUS Answer: An impatient driver who has to stop for a traffic light usually does this -- "SEES RED"

WEATHER

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PEANLTS PAY ATTENTION TO ME!

BLONDIE JUST ONE MORE MINUTE GET UP! AN, MOM, ONE MORE MINUTE

I GUESS IT'S

YOUR REPUTATION

BEETLE BAILEY

WHAT'S THE

MATTER ?





ANDY CAPP DO YOU REALLY CARE FOR ME, OR DO YOU ? JUST THINK YOU DO?

I WISH I HAD BAR

WIZARD of ID P55555T-FOR! WANTTA BUY A EREAT WATCH-000

IT

WAS A STRUGGLE

MANAGED

BUT I

REX MORGAN

I HOPE YOU WERE ABLE TO GET THE AFTERNOON

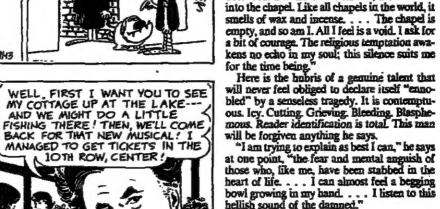
OFF. KAY!



GREAT

ARE

GOING



HOW COME HE'S JUST

SITTING THERE?



GOOD---BECAUSE

I'VE PLANNED A FULL AFTERNOON

AND EVENING





By Alan Truscott AFTER a weak-two open-ing from West, South landed in four hearts. This was a 4-3 fit, but it was the perfect contract. He won the opening club lead in dummy and led the heart jack.

ECLIPSE: A Nightmare

N. Y. 10010.

David Noakes; \$15.95. 238 pages. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York,

Reviewed by Ingrid Rimland

HAVING been blinded in a senseless mug-ging in New York, a young, internation-ally known artist turns the awesome brilliance

of his talent to another medium: the sensations of an inexhaustible anguish now flow through

extraordinary labor through which I am giving

to change his surroundings from drab and dull to rich and exotic at will. It is all in the

background, made utterly irrelevant in that

one wanton moment when acid was thrown in

his eyes by a thug. Torment is all, torment with the fire of diamonds.

have settled in his eye sockets. The butterflies are mourning. Love has vanished. The night is

so black, he could gather it up and give it to you. He listens to his mounting panic. He hears questions lurking in the silences that never seem to end. Deep within him, says this man,

"is the stench of stagnant waters in which the

current of my life has been lost."
His heart has turned into a cat; it can see at

night. What it sees is an undeserved, incompre-

a long gray road on which I may advance if courage is there, but what about joy and adventure, the source of all my energy until now? Images cross my mind — I see myself creeping

down a street, feeling my way along a wall,

dragging my feet.
"Horror! I was 35, in the prime of manhood,

young and slim, and now I see myself a bloated body, a package of darkness, a crawling locust. I am afraid. I am afraid to get out, to collect all

my courage and still to end up like that."
"Eclipse" is an uncompromising book. The author refuses conventional comfort: "On this

terrace hit by the July sun, which inundates my tired brain with gold as soon as I remove my blindfold, gusts of wind bring the smell of the ocean. At the end of the terrace, a door leads

will never feel obliged to declare itself "enno-

usible sentence: "No future attracts me. I see

Two sea urchins, the author tells us quietly,

East held up his ace for two rounds, and South took his re-maining club winner and sur-rendered a trick to East's

BRIDGE NORTH + E 2 0 J 4 3 6 E 16 5 + A K 41 9 8

ace and led a spade to dum-my's king. South cashed the ace and king of diamonds be-fore leading a club winner from dummy, neutralizing the heart nine and making the con-

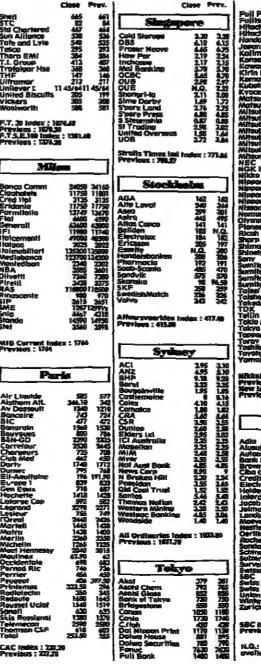
The defense took the spade

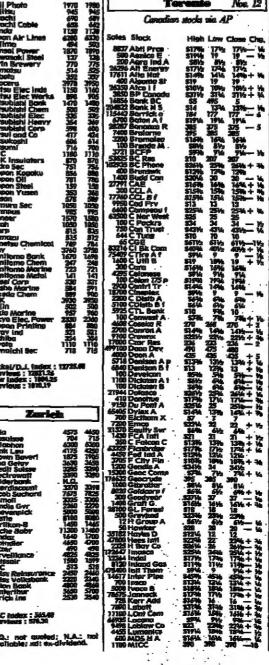
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World Stock Markets Via Agence France-Presse Nov. 12
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IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCEP. ROB HRIGHES

هكذا من الاصل

BOOKS By Hugues de Montalembert. Translated by

A major writer, this author. The state related sitting on his shoulder stares into our wards. "I had been intensely, presidential, to that he writes. "Out of this devastation out of the ashes, no flower can ever bloom again. He is wrong. Sight may be gone. For the luminous power of talent has merely traded medium. This man still paints. He cannot write with the surest of strokes, using his sabin way on the canvas of a universal grief.

Ingrid Rimland is the archer of The Factorial and the Flame," the story of the archerial crippling of her son. She wrote this review for the Los Angeles Times.

Paris, Rome Celebrate Rivers

his pen.
"It's as if my inner eyelids have been torn
out. There is nothing that can interrupt this
face-to-face confrontation with myself. . . . I am released from the hospital two months later, with six stitches in each eye, blind, handicapped, feeling a nausea for life, for the rest of my life. I am between death and birth. "I am dead to my past life and not yet reborn to this new one. This whole period is merely an accessed in the latest through which I am number. The Assessed Pres. ROME - Paris and Rome are orleheater. their rivers, the Seine and the Tiber, with an shows, Mayor Jacques Chirac of Parts attended ed the inauguration here of an exhibition of paintings, drawings and objects about Parts. River Seine, Mayor Nicola Signorelle of Remember 5, 1987. extraordinary labor through which I am giving birth to myself."

In this vehement autobiography, already a best seller in France, kaleidoscopic feelings are the only subject matter. All else is stripped away. Nothing else counts. We learn little about the author's past, about his friends, his family, his sources of income that permit him a change his surroundings from drap and dull the Tiber.

44

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2.000 inceles resbroughout the United States. Weeks on last are not my occario
magnitude.

FICTION TEXAS, by James A. Michener LAKE WOBEGON DAYS, by Garrison Keillor

Keillor
SECRETS, by Damiele Steel
CONTACT, by Carl Segan
GALAPAGOS, by Kest Vonnetut
THE ACCIDENTAL TOURIST, by Acad THE SECRETS OF HARRY BRIGHT. THE TWO MRS. GRENVILLES, by Dominist Dance
SKELETON CREW, by Stephen King
THE DANGGRANTS DAUGHTER, by

Howard Fast
12 LONESOME DOVE, by Larry McMarty
13 DEFTHS OF GLORY, by Irving Stone
14 A MAGGOT, by John Fowler
15 THE RED FOX, by Anthony Hyde NONFICTION

ELVIS AND ME, by Priscilla Bemlieu Presley with Sandra Harmon DANCING IN THE LIGHT, by Shirley MacLaine
YEAGER; An Austriagraphy, by Chuck
Yeager and Leo Jasos
JACOCCA: An Austriagraphy, by Lee Isspaces with William Novak
I NEVER PLAYED THE GAME, by

HOWAR COSES with Peter Boardage ON THE ROAD WITH CHARLES KUR-ALT, by Charles Knoth Charles KUR-ALT, by Charles Knoth Charles KUR-LIVING WITH THE KENNEDYS, by Marcia Chellis
A PASSION FOR EXCELLENCE, by
Tour Peters and Namey Austin
COMMON GROUND, by J. Authory Lu-

12 SMART WOMEN, FOOLISH CHOICES.
by Conneil Cowaia.
13 RE-INVENTING THE CORPORATION, by John Nainbitt and Patricia Aburdens

dene
14 PERRARO: My Story, by Geraldiot A.
Fernaro with Linda Bud Francke
15 LAST WISH, by Betry Rollin ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS FIT FOR LIFE by Harvey Diamond and

Marilya Dismond
DR. BERGER'S IMMUNE POWER
DIET, by Smart M. Berger
THE BE (HAPPY) ATTITUDES, by Rob-THE FRUGAL GOURNET, by left CALLANETICS, by Callan Pinckney with

Vital Ingredients: Honor, Art and Justice

one sporting week.

I confess to being a bit of both. I have tickets for Wembley on Wednesday and Parc des Princes on Saturday, and I dearly hope soccer

of self-destruction.

Honor beyond question is the declared aim at Wembley, where Endawa Northern Ireland in a gland plays Northern Ireland in a final World Cup qualifier. England is home and dry, its

apponents need a draw - and accusations of collusion have already risen in the East, where Romania would be eliminated if Northern ireland gains one point.



Michel Hidalgo ... The father of orphans?

Victor Stanculescu, the former Romanian team manager, openly regards that point as a foregone gift between neighbors whose men play side by side in the English League. His suspicion may tell us more

ranges things. ther camp who can string together his generals, not yet liberated Pla- for the first time.

The match has to be played with honor!" booms Bobby Rob-

son, England's manager. Obviously we all stand for British football. Obviously it would be orphaned. better for us if Northern Ireland, not Romania, goes to the World Cup. But anything the Irish get on Wednesday they will have to earn on merit."

Romania's current manager, Mircea Lucescu, prepares his ex- of touch but unreliable of temperacuses not on what might happen at ment, and José Toure, also mercu-Wembley but on misjustice already rial at striking from the deep, are taken place.

ern Ireland, he says, were a mockery of the real balance of forces. In flagrant offside goal and the Dan-ish referee in Bucharest denied Romania a blatent penalty.

penalty late in the game, the New York Rangers remain 0-for-over-

time this year. Bob Murray scored

NHL FOCUS

a power-play goal 53 seconds into

Monday's extra period, enabling the Chicago Black Hawks to snap a

four-game losing streak with a 5-4

National Hockey League victory

The penalty on Ron Greschner,

for holding, actually came in the waning seconds of regulation, but the Rangers still found themselves

Referee Ron Fournier's call be-

came the focal point after Murray's 25-footer sent New York to its

a man down in sudden death.

Fover the Rangers here.

iwo syllables denies the remotest ini and Giresse in the way Hidalgo did.

Hildalgo, who passed his roman-tine ideals on to the players, has left them with a more pragmatic coach. Without Hildalgo, some react as if Injuries have hart France, yet apart from 10 goals against Luxembourg, how many do you suppose the French have mustered in five

other qualifiers? Three. imique Rochetean, sublime ken place.

Romania's two defeats to Northa feather duster to a rhino's back-

And on defense the French have Lucescu's eyes, the Belgian referee trouble heading the ball. Against in Belfast allowed the home side a Luxembourg she could get away with the compromise of Maxime Bossis and Patrick Battiston, two

Hawks Thwart Rangers in Overtime

The Associated Press

ner said, "and he calls me when I

NEW YORK — Thanks to a hardly touched the gny..." Chicapenalty late in the game, the New go's captain, Darryl Sutter, agreed:

York Rangers remain 0-for-over"It was a gift."

Behn Wilson started a Black Hawk comeback at 5:06 by rocketing a shot off the glass along the boards; the puck skittered behind goalie

After New York went ahead, 4-2. John Vanbiesbrouck and into the on Kelly Miller's second goal of the net. Sutter tied the game, 4-4, with

game early in the third period, a 10-footer from the slot at 8:44.

Stricken Goalie's Parents Sign Release

The Associated Press

STRATFORD, New Jersey — The parents of Philadelphia Flyer goaltender Pelle Lindbergh, who was left brain dead after a car accident, have signed a release to allow doctors to take his organs for

transplant donations, the physician for the National Hockey League

Jersey is considered legally drunk if his level exceeds .10 percent.

he states, "that this was due - if But Zlatko Vujofic is a Yugoslav free tomorrow, but where will this LONDON—It is either an oldfashioned idealist or a dreamer who
looks for honor, art and inerica in Harry Cavan in the stadia." would cat B & B in the air.

Cavan's dual role as an official of · The Yugoslavs, endlessly discovthe Northern Irish soccer associa-

sense, Cavan retorts.

diabolical advantage of knowing

precisely what is required in the

Ludicrous, isn't it, that France,

At home, such fine cavalier

blades; away such timid withdraw-

al of artistry, such barren inability

So. Saturday favors the French.

We've seen Platini freeze before,

seen the stylist Alain Giresse and

final third of the match

against Bulgaria

flounders so.

to score.

neously.

ROB HUGHES to win is delicately balanced. ident exerted, according to Finally, justice beyond doubt. Eu-Lucescu, "a most undesirable, neg-ative influence, not conducive to a rope, England especially, seems to rejoice in the dracooian measure of life imprisonment for one of our Three months' imprisonment. fair atmosphere." Hysterical non-

criminal hooligans. Whatever else, the remains of the Would that the question of guilt be beyond doubt. Kevin Whitton British reputation for fair play may not survive a late equalizing goal for the Northern Irish. was not, as widely misreported, sent down for life last Friday for FIFA had sensibly ordered that

slashing an American bar managthis match, and Romania's final-fling in Turkey, kick off simultaer's face and wrist with a beer glass. His life imprisonment was for riotous behavior at Chelsea's The English FA, putting profit grounds eight hours before the before propriety, wangled a half-hour delay in the Wembley start, slashing, for, in the words of one police officer "waving a fist in a menacing manner and aiming a which affords Northern Ireland the

kick at rival supporters."

Whitton was additionally sen-Art beyond price is the challenge to France. Similar to Northern Iroland, she needs one point against Yugoslavia to guelling the challenge was said to have held the American's some while can's arms while an unapprehend-ed thug known as "the fat man" viciously inflicted the cuts. Yugoslavia to qualify. At least France dutifully kicks off at the precise hour East Germany begins

Whitton, I strongly suspect, will have his sentences decimated on Europe's most refined team by the appeal. Not that he, with previous length of the Champs Elysées, convictions for violence should go hoping that vengeful retribution

will curb the hooligan? ering new talents to replace those For one thing, it did not have exported or lost to national service, that effect in London, where, withare the reverse of the French - in 24 hours, Millwall louts commitmore potent away from home. So a ted atrocities that included the serimatch many blithely expect France ous wounding of a policeman.

For another, a life sentence for riotons behaviour sits uneasily beside judgments handed down in Three months' imprisonmen

for a man who for five years tortured his young stepson — forcing pepper into his mouth, beating binding, gagging and hanging the boy in a closet.

• Three years for two striking

miners who attacked a working pitman with ax handles in his own

• Three years' youth custody for 17-year-old who raped and robbed his doctor in her surgery. • Four and a half years for a white youth who stabled to death a young black in a London street-Equal under the law? Yes, it is

But judiciary in panic is no de-terrent, no satisfaction to those who look to authority to free our sport, or our society from fearful



high time the scales of justice swung against the so-called soccer hooligan who perpetrates criminal

Kansas City's Saberhagen: "Who would have imagined it?"

Saberhagen Winner Of Cy Young Award

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches better statistics than Guidry, but NEW YORK - Bret Saberha- only by slim margins. gen of Kansas City won the Ameriover Ron Guidry of the New York Yankees.

Saberhagen, who had a 20-6 revotes and a total of 127 points to four first-place votes and 88 points for Guidry (22-6). It marked one of the few times in the American League voting that a starting pitcher won the award as the league's best pitcher when he had fewer

city was conducted before postseason games. Saberhagen subsequently won two World Series ames and was named the championship's most valuable player.

"This is great for me and great for Kansas City," said the 21-yearold right-hander, who is only three years out of high school, "It's definitely a team award. If you don't have 25 guys fighting for you every time you go out there, then you don't have a chance." Bert Blyleven of Minnesota re-

ceived the other first-place vote and tied for third with Dan Ouisenberry of Kansas City with 9 points

Since 1967, when the Cy Young award was divided into separate league honors, there had been only three times when a starter won the award with fewer victories than another starter, and each of the other instances provided obvious reasons for the outcome.

peration pass that fell incomplete. In 1982, Pete Vuckovich won with an 18-6 record while LaMarr Said center Randy Cross: "I saw Hoyt had 19 victories but 15 dethe snowball explode right after 1 feats. In 1973, Jim Palmer won with snapped the ball. The ball and the a 22-9 mark while Wilbur Wood snowball hit right at the same time. had 24 victories but lost 20 and Joe Coleman won 23 but was beaten 15 Referee Jim Tunney said the of-times. In 1971, winner Vida Blue ficials were powerless to penalize went 24-8 while Mickey Lolich had anyone for the incident. "We did 25 victories but 14 defeats. Guidry ask the Broncos for more security won the award in 1978 with a 25-3 down at that end of the stadium,"

The two victories that Guidry had over Saberhagen might have home team or the fans. There's been the biggest difference in their nothing in the rule book that allows records. Except for the number of (AP, UPI) victories. Saberhagen generally had

Saberhagen had a better earnedcan League's Cy Young award on run average (2.87 to 3.27) and bet-Monday with a one-sided victory ter nine-inning ratios for hits (8.1 to 8.4) and strikeouts (6.0 to 5.0). But they each walked an average of 1.5 per nine innings and Guidry cord, received 23 of 28 first-place pitched two shutouts to one for Saberhagen and 11 complete games

In only his second year in the major leagues, Saberhagen showed remarkable poise and a sharp command of several pitches; he struck out 158 batters and walked only 38.

victories than another starter.

The voting by a panel of two baseball writers from each league

He said his goals for the season had been relatively modest. "I was hoping for 14 or 15 victories and an ERA around 3.2." he said. "At the beginning of the year [fellow Kansas City pitcher] Mark Gubicza and I were joking about the fact that we had a Cy Young incentive clause in our contract — that we would get bonus money for winning. Who would have imagined it would have come true for me?"

■ 63 Free Agents

Elsewhere in baseball, 11 more players filed for free agency, bringing to 63 the number of free agents who could begin signing with any team on Tuesday. The filing dead-line was midnight Monday night. Scott Sanderson, a Chicago Cub pitcher, had previously filed but on Monday reached agreement with the Cubs on a one-year contract that also includes options for two more years.

With the number at 62, a club can sign a maximum of three free agents unless it has lost more than three players as free agents. The California Angels had six players declare for free agency while Cleveland, Oakland, and St. Louis had five each, and Detroit, Kansas City and the Yankees had four each.

Among the players filing on Monday were Hal McRae, Kansas City's designated hitter: Bobby Grich, the Angel second baseman who was in the first group of free agents in 1976; Tommy John, who pitched for California and Oakland this year; Bruce Kison, a Boston pitcher who was also a free agent last year, and Dickie Thon, the Houston shortstop. (NYT, AP)

Broncos Nip 49ers, Take Over Lead in AFC West just in front of him. Cavanaugh

Basketball

National Basketball Association Leaders

113.6 113.4

112.7

Bulgaria would have to allow East Germany a 3-0 victory before DENVER - John Elway threw France had to as much as equal the two first-half touchdown passes grinding, scoreless draw she gained and Rich Karlis kicked a 24-yard field goal with 1:27 left in the game, But surely Michel Platini & Co. will entertain in the grand manner possession of first place in the at Parc des Princes? I'm not con- American Conference West with a American Conference West with a 17-16 National Football League victory over the San Francisco

49ers here Monday night. the tigerish Jean Tigana revive him Trailing by 14-3 at the half, the with what Napoleon called "le 49ers rallied behind the arm of Joe courage de l'improviste."

Montana, the legs of Roger Craig
Rousing stuff. But that was unand the foot of Ray Wersching to about the way the Eastern bloc ar- der the managership of Michel Hi- take a 16-14 lead with 3:46 remaininges things.

dalgo, whose successor, Henri Mi- ing, when Wersching's 45-yard in Britain, every member of ci- chel, has not yet won the hearts of field goal put San Francisco ahead

But Denver countered with a 63- three times in the first half but yard drive. On a 3d-and-13 situa- came away with only one field goal, tion, an interference penalty called battled back in the second half. on 49er safety Dwight Hicks Montana got San Francisco into later Karlis produced his second ter.

game-winning kick of the season.

New Jersey Portland LA, Clippers

SCOREBOARD

against Steve Watson covered 42 the end zone early in the third quaryards. Again on third down, and ter with a 13-yard pass to Mike under pressure from a blitzing Wilson. Following an interception Ronnie Lott, Elway completed a by Lott, Wersching kicked a 22-22-yard throw to Watson at the San yarder to draw the visitors to with-Francisco 7-yard-line. Three plays in 14-13 midway through the quar-

Late in the second period, the In a first half that saw kicking- 49ers had a 1st down at the Denver game errors on both sides, Denver 11. Three plays netted nine yards moved to its 14-3 lead behind El- and, with 17 seconds left in the way's TD passes, of three yards to half. San Francisco went for a field running back Gene Lang and six goal. But just before the ball yards to Watson. The 49ers, who reached holder Matt Cavanaugh, a had driven inside the Bronco 10 snowball thrown by a fan landed us to do that."

he said. "But we have no recourse in terms of a foul or to call it on the

bobbled the snap, and threw a des-

It definitely made a difference."

Annual winners of the Cy Young Award the outstanding American League pitch (from 1956-1966 there was one selection from

1985—Bret Soberhagen, Kansas City 1984—Willie Hernandez, Deiroli 1962—Ster Sobernoger, Konson 1964—Willie Hernondez, Dehroit 1963—LeMorr Heyt, Chicoso 1962—Pele Vickovich, Milwauk 1961—Rollie Fingers, Allwauke 1960—Steve Stone, Baltimore 1978—Ran Guidry, New York

National Hockey League Leaders

Avg 97.3 99.8 106.4 106.8 106.1 109.0 109.0 109.3 110.1 112.0 112. SCORING GOALTENDING

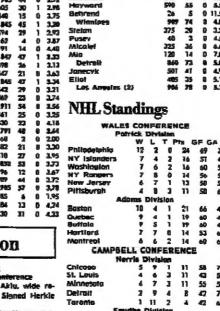
Froese	368 10	0 267
Lindbergh	488 23	1 2.88
Philodelphia	840 37	1 2.79
Puppa	180 4	1 1,33
Berrosso	725 37	
Buffale	P05 42	
Keons	480 18	0 225
Peeters	425 26	8 3.67
Beston	705 44	0 2.52
Gosselin	605 30	1 2.78
Sevieny	349 15	0 1.75
Quebec	845 45	1 3.20
Venblesbrouck	594 29	1 2.93
Scott	62 4	0 3.87
Kleisinger	191 14	0 4,40
NY Rongers	\$47 47	1 3.33
Moog	498 26	1 3.13
Futur	347 21	B 3.63
Edmonton	B45 47	1 3.34
Jensen	542 29	0 3.21
Riggin	369 23	0 3.74
Washington (2)	#11 54	8 3.56
Hrudey	441 25	0 3.25
Smith	330 23	0 415
NY Islanders	791 48	0 3,44
Blifington	60 2	9 2.00
Resch	382 21	B 3.30
Chevrier	410 27	0 3.95
New Jarsey (3)	832 53	8 3.73
D'Amour	196 12	0 3.67
Lemelin	707 44	0 3.72
Colputy (1)	96S 57	0 3,78
Womslev	185 4	0 1,95
MOV	184 13	0 4.24

Baseball Cy Young Winners

1965—White Cuellor, Softmare, of McLain, Defroit 1965—Denny McLain, Defroit 1965—Jim Lonborg, Bosber 1964—Dean Chance, Los Angeles 1961—Whitey Ford, New York

Hockey

777 52 0 2.90
612 26 0 2.90
612 26 0 2.52
62 6 2.92
640 2 0 0 1.78
60 4 8 4.00
715 66 6 2.97
765 44 1 1 3.45
145 17 0 7.03
716 7 1 2.97
185 7 1 2.97
185 7 1 2.97
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185 9 1 2.97
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NAVY-Announced that Bill Byrne, quar-

College Top 20s NFL Standings

Football

The top 28 teams in The Associated Press college footboll poll (first-place value in po-rentiteses, season records, total points based on 20-19-16, etc., and tost week's rankings): AMERICAN CONFERENCE Slows 6.Moml. Fig. 646 10 577 1 548 17 494 14 436 13 323 16 225 11 204 19 172 15 82 20 10. Okiohom 11. Fiorido 12. Georgia 13. UCLA 14. Auburn

The UPI board of cooches' top 29 rotings (first-place value and records in parentheses; total points, based on 15 for first place, 14 for second, etc...tad last week's rani 1. Penn State (34) (9-0) 2. Nebraska (4) (8-1) 2. Nebroska (4) (8-1)
2. Ohlo Store (1) (8-1)
4. Air Force (3) (10-0)
5. towa (8-1)
6. Oktohoma (6-1)
7. Aliomi (Fio.) (8-1)
8. Michigan (7-1-1)
9. Arkansos (8-1)
10. Oklohoma State (7-1)
11 (10-14 (2-1-1)
11 (10-14 (2-1-1) 10. Oktonomo State (7-1)
11. UCLA (7-1-)
12. Georgia (7-1-1)
13. Autourn (7-2)
14. Fiserido Shate (7-2)
15. Brigham Young (8-2)
16. Baylor (7-2)
17. Temperan (5-2-8)

17. Tennessee (5-1-2) 18. Louistana State (5-1-1)

Nav. 17
Buffolo of Cievelana
Chicago at Dollos
Tompo Boy at N.Y Jets
L.A. Rams at Altonia
Miami at Indianapolis
New Orleans vs. Green Boy of
Pittsburgh at Houston
Philodelphia at 5t. Louis

N.Y. Gignts of Washington



A masterpiece of Swiss watchmaking





and.E

team said Tuesday evening.

Dr. Edward Viner said that the organs probably would be taken within 24 hours. They must be removed while Lindbergh is being kept alive by a respirator.

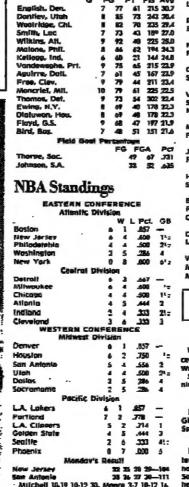
His father flew from Sweden on Monday to join his mother and his fiance at the hospital where he was taken Sunday morning.

Lindbergh, 26, sustained severe spinal-cord and brain-stem damage when his sports car slammed into a concrete wall about 5:40 A.M. Sunday. His blood alcohol content was 24 percent; a motorist in New

fourth loss in four overtime games "He could have called 10 penalties in the last 10 minutes." Gresch-



New York's Tom Laidlaw crosschecked Curt Fraser into a first-period disappearing act Monday night at Madison Square Garden, but moments later Fraser assisted on Ed Olczyk's tally and later scored his 10th goal of the season in Chicago's 5-4 overtime victory.



Scartag G FG F

Monday E research
Save Antonio 22 25 20 29—104
Save Antonio 22 32 32 27 20—111
- Asichell 16-10 10-12 30. Moore 3-7 10-12 16.
Robertson 7-11-2 16; Birdsong 12-10 1-4 27.
Williams 8-10-5-627. Rebounds. New Jersey 47
Williams 111. Son Antonio 46 (Galmare 111,
Assists: New Jersey 22 1 Richardson 7), San
Antonio 23 (Moore 8).

Transition HOUSTON-Placed Mike Aklu, wide re-National Hockey League N.Y. ISLANDERS—Sent Dole Henry, Greg Glibert and Glem Johanneson, left wings, to Springligid at the American Hockey League.

tract of Dauglas W. Single, director of athlet-

Olczyt.(4), Fraser (10), B. Wilson (3), Suffe (4), B. Marray (2); Pavelich (11), Sondsfron (6), Miller 2 (4). Shots an east: Chicago (a)

OBSERVER

'Two Bits' for a Sunrise

NEW YORK — My mind is dull company most of the wake up in the morning it is mildly interesting. Take the other morning: As I came awake, the mind was

saying, "two bits."
That probably doesn't sound very lively to you. I know. You probably wake up to find your mind saying, "Einstein had it all wrong when he said, E equals MC

I remember waking up one morning in 1939, It was much too carly to rise, but my mind was saying, "Isaac Newton had it all wrong about gravity." My mind suddenly understood

the true law of gravity, and I bounded out of bed to write it down before it could slip my mind. While I was writing the mind started giggling. "If you know so much about gravity, how come you failed sophomore physics?" it

"I didn't fail, you failed," I said. It was always like that then. We would argue for hours about which came first, gravity or Isaac New-ton, and whether chloroform or Henry James was the better cure for insomnia.

But back to "two bits." That's "two bits," as in the sentence. "I wouldn't give two bits for the whole kit and caboodle".

As I came wide awake my mind was saying, "I haven't heard anybody since 1939 say 'two bits' as in, 'I wouldn't give two bits for the whole kit and caboodle.'

Now that, I thought, is an interesting thought coming from a mind plague. as dull as this, but why doesn't it tell me when it last heard somebody talk about the whole kit and capcodle?

"Because," replied the mind. "neither one of us knows what a caboodle is. Why get sidetracked in the dictionary when I am trying to

be interesting?" I did know about the bit. It is 12 and one-half cents, one-eighth of a dollar. Expressed as eighths in fractions, it is a standard monetary unit used in stock market price quotations. Two bits is 25 cents. In its old slang manifestation — "not worth two bits" - it was a way of describing something cheap and shabby. But why had the mind had "two

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING O

dwelling sadly on the phenomenon of lost knowledge." it explained, but faintly now, for its normal daily dullness was setting in.

A generation had passed since it had last heard anybody say "two bits." What if we were surrounded by an entire generation, millions and millions of ostensibly welleducated Americans, who would stare in suspicious befuddlement if we came among them and said. "I wouldn't give two bits for all the tea

Something horrible like this can happen if you are careless about carrying around old knowledge that hasn't been passed on to the latest generation. And there is always plenty of old knowledge that nobody troubles to pass to the lat-

est generation.
For instance. I'll bet scarcely two Americans in a million know that Bill Shakespeare played in the No-tre Dame backfield in 1935. If you are unfortunate enough to know such stuff, it is not a good idea to let people know you know it. Too many unpleasant conclusions may be drawn about you. For example: I. Anybody who knows things

like that must be freakish. 2. This idiot is trying to show off by spouting pointless, obscure in-

would bring a girl out in the moon-light and tell her the difference be-tween two bits, the whole kit and caboodle, and all the tea in China. 4. Anybody who uses antique expressions like "two bits" must be an old fogey to be avoided like

I was on my feet and lathering my chin before I grasped the idea i thought the mind must have had in

"What you're getting at." I said,
"is that what's amazing about the
new generation, at any time in history, is not how much brighter they are than the previous generation.

but how they manage to be so bright in spite of knowing so little." My mind didn't care, It had sunk into its daily dullness. "I've been thinking about baseball," it said. The thing wasn't worth two bits

New York Times Service

Barbra Streisand

I Become So Involved With Every Aspect

That I Become Obsessed

By Stephen Holden Ver York Times Service
N EW YORK — Barbra Streisand, whose recent attempts to keep up with pop music trends have been artistically shaky, has just released what may be the album of a lifetime. "Barbra Streisand — The Broadway Album" contains 15 songs spanning

The second second second second second

more than half a century of musical theater, from "Showboat" to "Sunday in the Park With George." Streisand's tender bel canto renditions of ballads by Stephen Sondheim, Rodgers and Hammerstein, and Jerome Kern. as well as a "Porgy and Bess" medley, stand among the most thrilling performances of a 23-year recording career.

Streisand's return to a musical style she abandoned 15 years ago as uncommercial is a coup that has surprised Columbia Records and neited 800,000 advance orders for the album. It is also something of a milestone in that Streisand persuaded Sondheim, who is represented by six songs, (and the lyrics to two songs from from "West Side Story"), to re-write three songs for the project.

"Making 'Yentl' wiped me out and left me with no drive for two years." Streisand lamented while in New York to make a video for the song "Somewhere" (from "West Side Story"). "But once I commit to a project, whether it's a record or a movie, I become so involved with every aspect that I become obsessed. It's both a blessing and a curse, because I'm incapable of turning it off at 7 o'clock every night."

This February, she will begin shooting on "Nuts," a serious film based on Tom Topor's Broadway play. Beyond that looms a larger, unnamed musical film, which she will direct.

"The Broadway Album" is a labor of love from a singer who has sometimes embarrassed herself by trying to accommodate pop trends.

"I really can't stand listening to pop music, although I know I should," she said. "I don't even keep in close touch with Broadway anymore. The last shows I've

seen have been very disappointing. In fact, most of the time I don't listen to any music. When I do, it's classical. My favorite piece is Mahler's Tenth Symphony, and I also love Bartok's Second Violin Concerto and Maria Callas singing Puccini."
While she has recorded dozens

of songs using rock rhythm sec-tions. Streisand feels out of her element singing music with a strong regular backbeat. "Because I am a singer who

believes in the moment, I do each take of a song differently." she said. "You can't do that with rock 'n' roll because everyone says that you have to sing on the beat, and that's very hard for me." Before this album, Streisand

had never sung "Send in the Clowns," from Sondheim's "A Little Night Music." "I am a singing actress who likes to create little dramas," she

said. "And as an actress I didn't understand the last line, "Well, maybe next year,' so I asked Steve how he would feel if I ended it with the line, 'Don't bother, they're here."

Sondheim not only changed the last line but added an eightline second bridge clarifying the song's theme of romantic bad

What a surprise! Who could foresee I'd come to feel about you What you felt about me? Why only now when I see That you've drifted away? What a surprise . . . What a cliche.

"Putting It Together," the pat-ter song from "Sunday in the Park With George," opens Strei-sand's album. The original song cynically discussed the inspiration and commercial wheeling and dealing that go into a laser artist's successful career. Sondheim rewrote the lyrics to situate it in the record industry.

He also contributed a medley of "Pretty Women" (from "Sweeney Todd") and "The Ladies Who Lunch" (from "Compa-

ny").
"I wanted to put the two songs together, because I loved the mel"Sunday" in the studio with Sondheim.

ody of 'Pretty Women' but didn't because classical singing is such a feel comfortable singing from a male point of view." Streisand said "When I listened to 'The Ladies Who Lunch,' I thought it would be interesting to put the cordings. songs together to present two op-posing views of women — a su-perficial view versus what their lives might really be like - but I needed a lyrical ending that

would pull the two together."
"Barbra Streisand has one of the two or three best voices in the world of singing songs," Sond-heim said. "It's not just her voice but her intensity, her passion and control. She has the meticulous attention to detail that makes a

good artist." Streisand has never been afraid to take risks. "Musically, I've felt compelled to try everything," she said. "The most difficult singing project was my classical album,

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disciplined art form. As in rock, the rhythms are very specific." She does not read music, and learned lieder by listening to re-"I wanted to write 'This is a

work in progress' on the back of 'Classical Barbra,' but my record company asked me not to," she said. "But even though I'm not satisfied with it. I'm still happy

She maintained that "my life is better now than it has ever been. I appreciate things more and feel more grateful for what I have. One thing I've never done is pay attention to my voice. I've never pampered it or thought about it. It just served me, Now I realize I'm at an age when it's not automatically going to serve me for much longer.

PEOPLE

Latest Mountaineer Gear

(20.305-foot) summit of the Island Peak on Nov. 5. carried on the back of his father, Takashi. Makoto, who had his first birthday Oct. 15, had already accompanied his parents on a trek in the Himalayas to an altitude of 4,000 meters when he was three weeks old. A key factor in the success of the latest expedition was the invention of a diaper that does not freeze, even at minus 15 degrees centigrade (5 degrees Farenheit), the average temperature at 6,000 meters. . . In the year since Patrice Franceschi left Paris on what is billed as the first around-the-world ultralight plane voyage, the 30 year-old Frenchman has crossed the Sahara and the Amazon and made four forced landings. Halfway through his 25,000mile (40,000-kilometer) odyssey. Franceschi has soared over 18 countries, covering 13,000 miles in 250-mile hops. Because the ultra-light's range is limited, Franceschi said in Los Angles that the plane, with its 30-foot wings of nylon and tubular aluminum and its fiberglass fuselage, would be shipped to Singapore before he would resume the voyage.

Sammy Davis Jr. has been sidelined for at least four to six weeks to recover from reconstructive hip surgery, his publicist says. The entertainer, who turns 60 next mouth, was reported in excellent condition after surgery in Los Angeles. He was hospitalized Nov. 1.

The singer Barry Manilow says he "just can't take any money from West Virginia" after its devastating floods, so he will give the Red Cross his \$10,000 fee for a concert in Charleston, West Virginia.

. Mary Crosby, who had the distinction of shooting J. R. Ewing on "Dallas" and who started as a vamp in "Hollywood Wives," says that, in real life, "my lifestyle is so un-Hollywood it's ridiculous." Bing Crosby's 26-year-old daughter told Redbook magazine: Twe nevtold Redbook magazine: "I've never been to a quote-unquote Hollywood party. I'm really this old-saving her for Charles."

A year-old baby has made it to the top of a Himalayan peak thanks to a specially developed diameter with the second state of t per guaranteed not to freeze at sub-zero temperatures, the Tokyo daily Yomiuri Shimbun reports. Makoto Ozaki reached the 6.189-meter (20.305-foot) summit of the Island Peak on Nov. 5. carried on the back of his father. Takashi, Makoto who husband before getting would have been like pulls as Ran sian roulette."

> Ringo Star. now a discount of grandfather, said in a interview published Tuesday that he had not er been happier even though in-latest album was released in Caland da because it was considered the ho-hum for issue in Britain or the United States. "I've heard the applause and I don't think I want to now. One day the clarge has been stop. I've never been happier. The former Beatles drumme: 14 quoted as saying in Weman, a British magazine. Starr and his wife, the actress Barbara Bach, ince magazine 300-year-old mansion at Arco. as miles west of London. They decided to return to live in England after John Lesson, another former Beathe, was murdered in New York in December 1980, "Afterwards, I did have several threats to my own life and I had to have guards with me hated it. Starr said. The interview was an extract from a forthcoming book on the Bearles by Hunter Davies. An earlier excerpt quoted Paul & McCarmey as calling Lennon, his Beatles song-writing partner, a paneuvering swine."

The Earl of Lichfield, 46, and his wife, who was once regarded as the leading contender for the title of Princess of Wales, are living apart after 10 years of marriage and three children, according to the Daily Mail of London, Lichfield, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth II. married Leonora Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, at a ceremony attended by the queen. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and Prince Michael of Kent. The newspaper quoted Lichfield, a photographer. as attributing the separation to his career. According to the Mail. when the queen mother heard Lich-

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